A) I WALL IN MINE TOUR CONTROLL I AND

# John Malli 12 MARIESTRAGE PROCESSENS.



No. 24.—Vol. 1.

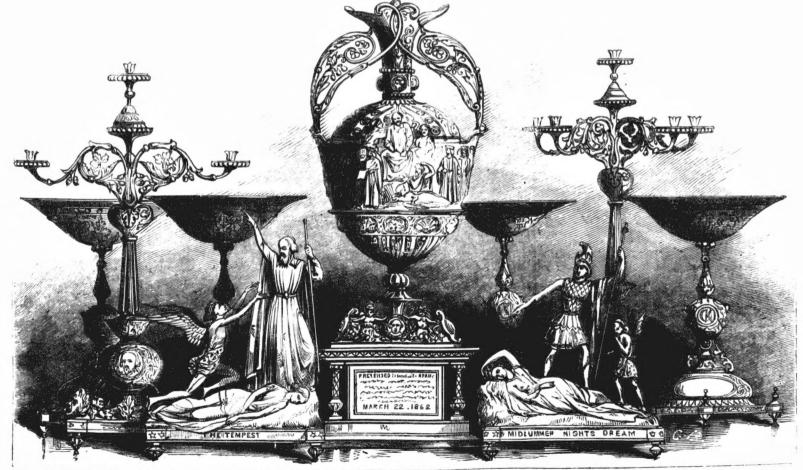
LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1862.

ONE PENNY.



MR CHARLES KEAN

MRS. CHARLES KEAN



# Notes of the Week.

Debates of the Culters.

Debates in the House of Lours,—On Monday the Marquis of Normando moved for copies of correspondence from her Majesty's Minister at Turdu, relating to the press prosecutions and the arbitrary military executions by the Hollan therement in Neapolitan territory. He reminded the Foreign Recertary and the Doke of Argyll that they had denied the authenticity of the barbarous proclamations recently issued by Sardinian officers.

Earl Russell replied that the proclamation of Major Fantoni had been issued without the authority of General De La Marmora. He admitted that there had been much disorder, and that great severities had been paretised; but he could not conceal from himself that on one side there was liberty and toleration, and on the other despotism and bigorty. He hoped, therefore, that the Government which had been abolished would never be restored. With regard to the papers moved for, there were none such in his possession, consequently he could not produce them.

The Earl of Malmesbury vinileated the policy which, when in office, he had followed on the Halian question, and rebutied the necessation so often repeated—that the late Government of Lord Derty were the enemies of liberty in Italy. That Government had done all that bay in their power to promote constitutional reforms in the peninsula, and if their efforts had been successful, a hundred thousand men who were now in their graves would have been alive to serve their cannity in the penceful fields of flustry, whilst constitutional government would have issue established without the horrors of civil way.

Debates it is in the penceful fields of flustry, whilst constitutional government would have issue established without the horrors of civil way.

Debates it is in the second of the United States and Coliz. Mr. Layard corrected the statement he had made on a former night, to the effect that the gentlemen referred to Made you have been affected by the United States cousal at Tangier. He then caplained the circumstances of their ar

RUMOURED ILLNESS OF THE KING OF THE BELGIANS -A Brus-

RUMOURED LILNESS OF THE KING OF THE BELGIANS—A Brussels letter in the Coloque Garette, says:—41 have, unfortunately, had news to send. King Leopold is ill, and although it is attempted to conceal the fact, I am assured that his illness is serious. This is the reason for the Duke of Brabant's return from Southampton."

AUSTRALIA AND THE EXHIBITION.—We hear from Melbourne that Sir Redmond Barry, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, will act as one of the Commissioners for Victoria at the Great Industrial Exhibition.

QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICES BILL.—Lord Taunton has fixed the second reading of this bill for the 25th inst. (next Tuesday), by which time, therefore, it will be necessary that any petitions in its favour should be presented.

The Australian Cricketers.—Several reports are in circulation as to the fabulous profit which Spiers and Pond will realise from their speculation. All their expenses can scarcely exceed 45,000, which would be more than covered by the first match. A capitalist in Melbourne is reported as having offered them 415,000 for the speculation. So the importation of cricketers will prove, after all, not such a bad or hazardous undertaking as one might imagine.

Also of the speculation. So the importation of cricketers will prove, after all, not such a bad or hazardous undertaking as one might imagine.

The Warefield Bribery Prosecutions.—We understand that the Government do not intend to proceed further with the bribery prosecutions, and that the parties interested will hear no more of them.

Among the curious items of Paris goesip is a statement that the Empays, desirous of shining even more heightly than being set in diamonds, is having a coronet constructed that will be irradiated by electric light. It is to consist of a row of small gluss lealls, through each of which flashes of electric light will pass. This is easy of comprehension, but, as we (Atheneum) are not told from whence the electric light is to be derived, it is not so easy to understand how her Majesty is to carry about the necessary battery. Perhaps a voluminous steel hoop may be made subservient to the purpose.

The Isthmus of Suez Cana.—Letters from Alexandria to the 4th inst. state that the works for the cutting of the Isthmus of Suez are carried on with great activity. At Elguech several thousand workinen are employed, M. de Lesseps blyomacking amongst them. Favourable crops are anticipated: the young corn is in splendid condition, and the cotton plantations look most promising.

Money Marker.—The funds remain very steady at the late improvement, owing to the accomplation of money. Speculative attention continues to be directed to the coming Turkish Loan, which it is expected will be brought out at a price likely to attract general support. English relivays generally rather dull, owing to the decrease in the week's receipts on the South-Eastern line. Securities suitable for perman at investment continue in steady demand, and the supply is constantly diminishing. There is no increase in the demand for money. Alt the Bank of England the applications were very limited. Enabed England stock is firmer, being marked 239 and 238. The India Five per Cent, stock has again risen. The rapec paper was steady.

# Forcian Aches.

FRANCE.

The debates in the French Chamber, although interesting, are of little vital importance.

The Debats, alluding to M. de Bourqueney's explanations as to his statement that the press was freer in Austria than in France, observes:

After all, M. de Bourqueney has maintained his assertion. Facts are facts. As by the terms of a recent law the Vienna journals will in future be established without the authority of any one; as the citior will have to deposit but a trifling sum as caution money; as the journals will cease to be visited by warnings—a custom imported from France—and can no longer be suspended or suppressed but by the authority of justice, after a legal trial and the arguments of counsel, there is no senator in the world who can maintain that the press is less free at Vienna than at Paris. All that the purest patriotism can suggest is to urge that license reigns at Vienna, while at Paris the salutary principles of good order prevail. M. de Bourqueney has not thought it apropos to express himself on this point, and we imitate his reserve.

Nearly a third of the members of the Legislative Body have direct where the suppression is the proposition of the proposition.

## PRUSSIA.

Letters from Berlin speak confidently of the intention of the Liberal members of the Cabinet to resign, if they fail to obtain from the King and their colleagues satisfactory guarantees for the re-organisation of the Chamber of Peers in a manner conformable to liberal originors.

liberal opinions.

It is stated that when the Ministry, however composed, have agreed upon their programme, a royal proclamation, amounting to a political appeal, will be issued.

AUSTRIA.

The Ost Deutsche Post states that the ministerial propositions relative to finance have been very coldly reserved by the second Chamber. Those relating to new taxes, says this journal, excited no feeling one way or the other; but the proposed arrangement with the bank was very unfavourably regarded; and, "to judge from the attitude of some emittent members of the Commission of Finances, we must not expect that the Government project will be very cordidly greeted by that body."

On the 13th a few hundred persons met in the Schmelzer Cemetery of Vienna, round the tombs of the victims of Marck, 1848. In the crowd were several young men, with sudents caps. Crowns of flowers, intermixed with ribbons of the German colours, were placed upon the graves. Patrols paved the adjoining streets, but no disturbance took place.

ITALY.

In the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Gallenga put the question to the Ministry on the present state of political affairs. He said, "The Ministry is in an equivocal position. It is necessary that it should either complete itself or resign."

Signor Rattazzi stated that he had not yet been able to complete his Cabinet, because he was not yet sure whether he had a majority, the Chamber not having made known its intentions. He said also, "I shall carry out the law on the national armament which was voted by a very large majority, but I do not admit that any association should have the right of arming and of making the dangers which the Government inear a pretext for armaments."

A letter from Garibaldi has been published, exhorting the Italians to subscribe towards the relief of the sufferers by the late inundations in Austria. The letter says in conclusion: "It is necessary to put an end to the fratricidal struggles between nations."

# ROME.

to put an end to the fratricidal straggles between nations.\*

ROSE.

The Carceaponalene Bullies says that the Prench Government has received very important de-patches from Rome touching the discoveries much of the Government of Venand, the secretary general control of the Covernment of the Covernment of Venand, the secretary general statutes of the association. The numbers are divided into central statutes of the association. The numbers are divided into central special vection of Rome marked on for his orbinal control of Rome marked on the Full Statutes of the association. The numbers are divided into central special vection of Rome marked on the Full Statutes of the association. The numbers are divided into central special vection of Rome marked on the Full Statutes of the association. The numbers are divided into central special vection of Rome marked on the Statutes of the association. The numbers are divided into existence as no requised humanistic control of Rome marked the Statutes of ROME.

The Correspondence Bullier says that the French Government has received very important despatches from Rome touching the discoveries made after the arrest of Venauzi, the secretary general and keeper of the rolls of the famons "National Committee." It is asserted that among the papers seized is a list of five thousand affiliated members of the committee, together with the organic statutes of the association. The members are divided into centuries, each commanded by a centurion. Every centurion has a special section of Rome marked out for his administration, so that in case of a revolution, a word from the committee would at once call into existence an organised municipal government. It is also alleged that a list of persons condemned to death or lanishment by the committee has been found, and that the number is very considerable. The key of a correspondence in cypher is said to have been discovered.

Di Angelis has been liberated. Venanzi (a member of the mational committee), and ten or cleven Liberals of less note, are still in the dungeons of San Micheli, and likely there to remain.

An English gentleman, a tell and powerful young man, was walking down the street of the Due Macelli, close to the pillar of the Immaculate Conception. It was only eight o'clock, and the street is one of the widest in Rome, in the middle of the English quarter, not a stone's throw from the Hotel de l'Europe. Mr. H. was, however, attacked by two ruffiens, who tied to seize his watch, and failing to do so, struck at his breast with a stiletto. He caught the stiletto in his hand, and after a struggle of some minutes they decamped, leaving him slightly wounded.

fifty men of her Majesty's East India Regiment had been detached to aid in repelling an expected attack of the hill tribes either on Sylhet itself, or in its immediate vicinity."

Sylhet itself, or in its immediate vicinity."

NEW ZEALAND.

The Southern Cross of the 7th of January contains some interesting information relative to the native question:—Our last advices from Waikato are interesting. The Colonial Secretary, after the conclusion of the meeting at Kohanga, proceeded up the river, and on the 30th ult., accompanied by Mr. Gorst and the Rev. A. Reid, visited the native assembly at Hangataki, Upper Waija. They were received most respectfully, a guard of honour being under arms. After the usual preliminaries, Mr. Fox made the following statement as to the intentions of the Government in reference to the natives, and the terms of peace which he was prepared to grant them:—

the natives, and the terms of peace which he was prepared to grant them:—

"The Governor to choose one European and two natives, the natives also to choose one European and two natives. The original dispute about Teira's land to be referred to this tribunal, whose decision should be final and conclusive.

"The Governor will not put down the king movement by force, so long as the Queen's subjects are not interfered with.

"The Governor will not make roads on Maori land against the will of the owners, but all Maori paths are to be open to Europeans and no mails are to be stopped.

"The Governor will not make war to obtain the murderers, or to recover the property, but when the offenders are taken they will be tried.

recover the property, but when the offenders are taken fley will be tried.

"The Governor will not buy land in future until the vendor's title has been investigated by the Runanga of the district appointed by the Government.

"The Crown land at Taranaki claimed by the natives by right of conquest to be evacuated by them, or a chain of military posts will be formed on the border.

"The force encamped at Manngatawhiri not aggressive, but to make roads and restore confidence."

AUSTRALIA.

Meleourne, Jan. 25.—The yield of our gold fields during the last year, as compared with that of 1860, shows a considerable falling off. Notwithstanding the conflicting accounts received from the Otago gold fields, the colony has, since the discovery of gold there, contributed close on 9,000 of its best and most useful inhabitants to New Zealand. It is true numbers are daily returning, but it is equally true that more continue to leave than are coming back. Parliament resumed its sittings on the 11th inst. Little busines, has since been done.

The present Ministry propose to set aside £1,000 for a monument to the explorers, Burke and Wills, on the condition that £2,000 be subscribed for the same purpose by the public. An annuity to King, the sole survivor of the party, has also been provided for on the estimates.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Trade is extremely dull in Adelaide. The wool sales are verinactive, sellers refusing to submit to any reduction. Since the news of the probable rupture with America, the price of cotte goods has risen 20 per cent.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The estimates having been passed, and the Appropriation Bill having been read in both houses, l'arliament was protocued on the 20th, of January. A resolution was previously carried, pledging the house to meet again in May. Fifteen thousand pounds have been voted for the volunteers. Itlets have again broken out at Lambing Flat; the diggers from Victoria unanimously assisted in quelling the disturbance. A great rush has taken place in the southern districts to select land under the new regulations. The Lachlan diggings continue to yield tolerably well.

AMERICA.
ammary is from the New York Times of The following general su

THE REAN TESTHOOM I.

Spreading the state of the control of the co

# Public Amusements.

## COVENT GARDEN.

The season closes this evening (Saturday) with "Dinorah," for the benefit of Miss Louisa Pyne. We feel convinced that her exertions throughout the past season, and the spirit in which the new operas have been brought out, will ensure that amount of patronage which the talents of Miss Pyne so deservedly merit. During the past week the "Puritan's Daughter" and the "Lily of Killarney" have been alternately played with the principal scenes from the pantomine of "Gulliver."

## DRURY LANE.

DRURY LANE.

The engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean terminate this evening (Saturday). During the week these brilliant artistes have drawn crowded and fashionable audiences, and the walls of Old Drary have resounded with the plaudits which have welcomed Mr. and Mrs. Kean each evening. "Othello," "the Merchant of Venice," and "Louis the Eleventh" have been the attractions, with the burlesque of Eily O'Connor." This evening will be performed "the Wonder," for the benefit of Mr. E. T. Smith, which we trust will result in a bumper for the indefatigable manager.

"Peep o' Day, Boys," and the pantomime of "Little Red Riding Hood," it appears, are to have an everlasting run. There is no falling off in delighted audiences, and consequently no announcement of the withdrawal of these popular pieces.

### HAYMARKET.

"Lord Dundreary" still heads the Haymarket bills. Of a surety Mr. Sotheron is an extraordinary genius to realize so great a success for "Our American Cousin." It is still as well received as on its first representation. The pretty little drama of "My Wife's Portrait" has deservedly increased in popularity.

PRINCESS'S.

Mr. Fechter continues to attract abnumerous, though critical audience. His Iago is certainly not that cool, calculating villain with which we have always associated this character. Mr. Hyder as Othello has well merited the divided applause. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence are as racy as ever in their varied characters. On Tuesday Mr. Fechter sustained his best character, Ruy Blas, for the benefit of Mr. Barnett. On Thursday that solemn sensation drama "The Angel of Midnight" was again produced.

ST. JAMES'S.

Since our last netice, "Friends and Foes," and "Perseus and Andromeda," have continued to attract full and fashionable audiences.

## OLYMPIC.

A new comedy in three acts (adapted from the French), called "The World of Fashion," was successfully produced here on Menday, Miss Amy Sedgwick sustaining the principal character. "A Fairy's Father," and "Retained for the Defence," in both of which Mr. Robson appears, have been the afterpieces.

# ADELPHI.

Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault still reign triumphant here in the "Life of an Actress" and the "Colleen Bawn." When will the latter cease to be attractive?

## STRAND.

STRAND.

This favourite little theatre still keeps up its attractions. Nearly every week we have something new to excite our risible faculties. A new farce, "Catch a Weasel," brings out Mr. J. Rogers in a fresh character, in which he has made another decided hit. "Orango Blossoms," and "The Very Latest Edition of the Lady of Lyons," have afforded a rare evening's amusement during the week to capital houses.

# SADLER'S WELLS.

SADLER'S WELLS.

A benefit takes place this evening (Saturday), for Miss Bailey, costumier, who unfortunately lost the whole of her furniture and wardrobe at the resent fire in Gray's-inn-road. An admirable array of talent give their valuable services for the occasion, and Mr. Phelps has kindly granted the use of the theatre gratuitously. On Monday, there is an extra night, when the theatre closes till Easter, when it will be opened under the management of Captein Morton Price, with Miss Lucette as manageress.

# SURREY.

The celebrated Adelphi drama of "The Dead Heart" has been admirably and successfully produced here, Mr. B. Webster sustaining his original character. The drama of "The Poor Soldier" has followed.

# ROYAL STANDARD.

Mr. Phelps enters upon an engagement here this evening (Saturday). On Wednesday the deservedly popular favourite, Miss Marriott, took her benefit. She sustained *Pauline* in the "Lady of Lyons," to Mr. Henry Phelps's *Claude Melnotte*.

# ROYAL GRECIAN.

"The Graven Image," and the beautiful burlesque of the "Fair One with the Golden Locks," have been played here to good houses. On Thursday Mr. J. Conquest took his benefit, when "The Ghost Hunter" was put forward.

Other theatres and the music halls will be noticed in our next.

# BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF ST. PATRICK.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF ST. PATRICK.

MONDAY being St. Patrick's-day, the 79th anniversary of this society was celebrated by a banquet at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, of which we give an illustration in page 372. The Duke of Cambridge presided, supported by the Earl of Courtoun, the Earl of Longford, the Bishop of Kilmore, the Attornev-General for Ireland, Sir Bernard Burke (Ulster King-at-Arms), Sir Ralph Howard, Bart., General Pennefather, Major-General Watkins, Lord Arthur Hill, Major Snell, Colonel Dunne, M.P., Mr. Herbert, jun., of Muckross, Colonel Latouche, Mr. Samuel Jones, Mr. Morgan John O'Connell, D. O'Conner, D. Musgrave, &c.

asgrave, &c.

The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been disposed of, that her Majesty being given, at the request of the noble chairman.

in silence,

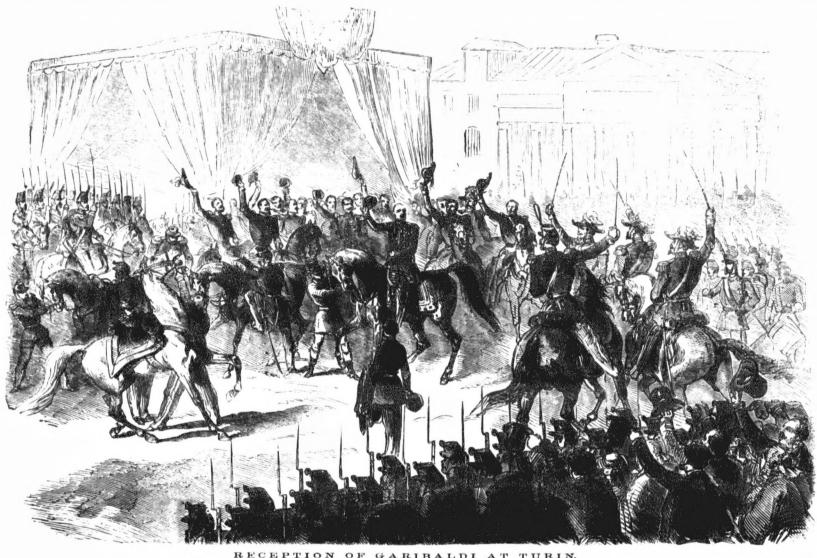
The children who are receiving the benefits of the institution were then introduced into the room, and after they had made their obeisance to the filustrious chairman, his Royal Highness gave the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick."

The various toasts were received with cordial acclamation, and The how were announced amounting in all.

Patrick."

The various toasts were received with cordial acclamation, and subscriptions were announced amounting in all to upwards of 800.

The business of the evening was enlivened by some excellent singing, under the direction of Mr. Land, the principal vocalists being Miss Eyles, Miss J. Wells, Mr. Baxter, Mr. W. Cummings, and Mr. Lewis Thomas.



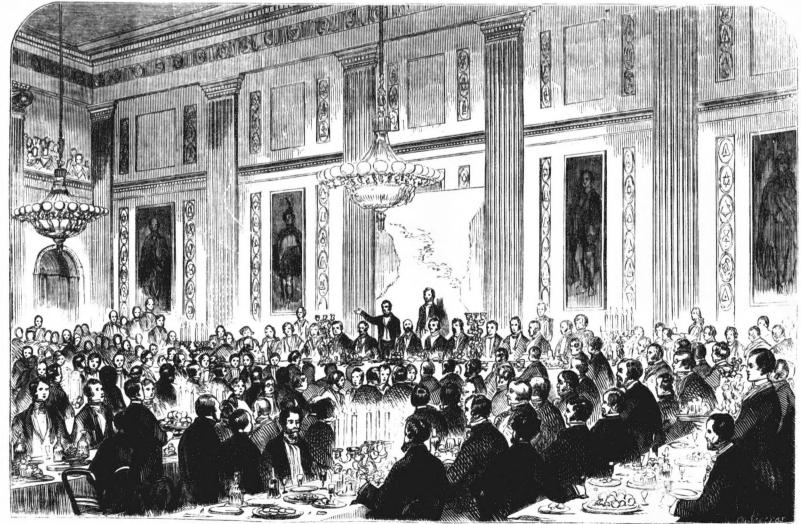
RECEPTION OF GARIBALDI AT TURIN.

DEMONSTRATION TO GARIBALDI.

GARIBALDI is again one of the most popular men of the day.

Wherever he appears, the reception given him is enthusiastic in

the extreme: and hopes are now stronger than ever that ere long a blow will be struck which will tend to consummate, to the fullest extent, the long-desired freedom of Italy, not only from foreign illustration above, we give one of the noent demonstrations to Garibaldi at Turin.



V E R N. 7 (See page 371)

NEWS.

## FLY-FISHING IN SCOTLAND.

WALL IN MARK

FLY-FISHING IN SCOTLAND.

Few countries possess greater attractions and advantages to the fly-fisher than Scotland. The angling waters are almost boundless, and, for the most part, these are entirely free. Not so in England; for there are here comparatively few good waters for fishing but what are "preserved." In the mountain passes of Scotland, among lakes and rivers, rushing streams and falls, the angler can select his own ground wherever he likes, and when tired of good sport—he may traverse high up the craggy steeps, and gaze down upon picturesque scenes which surround him on every side.

down upon preceding the side.

-fishing, both for trout and salmon having now fairly set in, we selected for our illustration one of the gushing streams from the famous Ben Venue, the scene of Sir Walter Scott's

we have selected for our issuing from the famous "Lady of the Lake." Here the water runs wild and turbulent, and the streams abound with trout and salmon. Amidst these solitary grandeurs, where the dashing waters

From the mountain Treed,
Tis blythe the mimic fly to lead,
When to the hook the salmon springs,
And the line whistles through the rings,
The boiling eddy sees him try.

try, Then dashing from the cur-

nt high, watchful eyes and cau-Till watchrui ey... tious hand, Have led his wasted strength on land,"

Among other favourite spots for fishing, the Clyde, the Tweed, and the waters of Dumfriesshire are most frequented. The Clyde is easy of access by the Caledonian Railway, and getting out of the station at Elvinfoot, the river is close at hand. There is an inn here for refreshments, and it is a convenient spot to ascend the river to its highest streams. It takes a sudden bendhere, and winds its course among a mass of romantic and wild Among other favourite ots for fishing, the seen conditore, and winds its course among a mass of romantic and wild hills and morasses. The waters here are full of fine trout, and there is a splendid fly - fishing range, of many miles in extent. The streams are numerous and visciliar. extent. The streams are numerous and rippling, and are beautifully fitted to aid the deceptions of the artificial fly; but the best trout are taken by the natural minnow, and

best trout are taken by
the natural minnow, and
this bait is most popular
among the Clydesdale
rod-fishers.

The Tweed is esteemed
as one of the noblest
fishing streams in
Europe, having a fishable
range of about sixty
miles, and is perfectly
free for the fly or bait
from its source to its
mouthat Berwick. From
Peebles to Kilso the salmon and salmon-trout
are met with in greater
quantities than in the
higher portions of the
Tweed.

At Dumfries there is

At Dumfries there is At Dumfries there is an extensive and some-ment which district of fish-able grounds lying to the west, with a number of interesting streams issuing out of the mountain passes, which are full of small trout, and a fair sprinkling of salmon.

THE PRINCE CON-SORT MEMORIAL.

THE Earl of Derby, the Earl of Clarendon, Mr. The Earl of Derby, the Earl of Clarendon, Mr. Cubitt, the Lord Mayor, and Sir Charles Eastlake, the President of the Royal Academy, who were recently nominated by the Queen to advise her Majesty in the choice and mode of execution of a design for the proposed national memorial of the lamented Prince Consort, held another conference, on the 13th instant, on the subject, in the Council-chamber of the Fine Arts Commission at the Palace of Westminster.

ninster.

Mr. Marshall, the chairman of the Ross of Mull Granite Company, attended before the committee, and gave additional information respecting the block of red granite, about 106 feet in length, and some twelve feet square on an average, which had been discovered in an unleased quarry there belonging to the Duke of Argyll, and to which the attention of the committee had been previously directed as suitable for the intended memorial. He produced a diagram of the stone and plans prepared by Captain Moorsom, the company's engineer, showing its position and outline, and that it had been uncovered to the extent of about 106 feet, and that as both its ends are still embedded, it may be found to be of even a greater available length than that mentioned.

### WINDSOR CASTLE

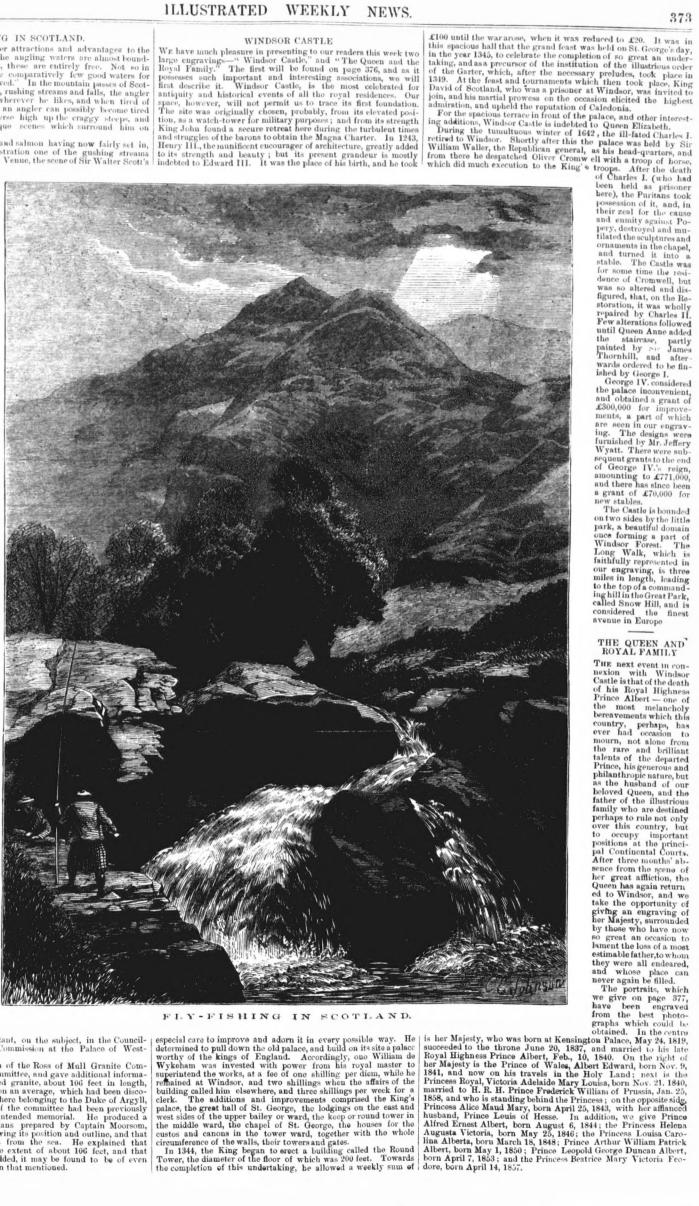
WINDSOR CASTLE

We have much pleasure in presenting to our readers this week two large engravings—" Windsor Castle," and "The Queen and the Royal Family." The first will be found on page 376, and as it possesses such important and interesting associations, we will first describe it. Windsor Castle, is the most celebrated for antiquity and historical events of all the royal residences. Our space, however, will not permit us to trace its first foundation. The site was originally chosen, probably, from its elevated positiou, as a watch-tower for military purposes; and from its strength King John found a secure retreat here during the turbulent times and struggles of the barons to obtain the Magna Charter. In 1243, Henry III., the munificent encourager of architecture, greatly added to its strength and beauty; but its present grandeur is mostly indebted to Edward III. It was the place of his birth, and he took

furnished by Mr. Jeffery Wyatt. There were subsequent grants to the end of George IV's reign, amounting to £771,000, and there has since been a grant of £70,000 for new stables.

The Castle is bounded on two sides by the little park, a beautiful domain once forming a part of Windsor Forest. The Long Walk, which is faithfully represented in our engraving, is three miles in length, leading to the top of a commanding hill in the Great Park, called Snow Hill, and is considered the finest avenue in Europe





FLY-FISHING IN SCOTLAND.

especial care to improve and adorn it in every possible way. He determined to pull down the old palace, and build on its site a palace worthy of the kings of England. Accordingly, one William de Wykeham was invested with power from his royal master to superintend the works, at a fee of one shilling per diem, while he remained at Windsor, and two shillings when the affairs of the building called him elsewhere, and three shillings per week for a clerk. The additions and improvements comprised the King's palace, the great hall of St. George, the lodgings on the east and west sides of the upper bailey or ward, the keep or round tower in the middle ward, the chapol of St. George, the houses for the custos and canons in the tower ward, together with the whole circumference of the walls, their towers and gates.

In 1344, the King began to erect a building called the Round Tower, the diameter of the floor of which was 200 feet. Towards the completion of this undertaking, he allowed a weekly sum of

# The Court.

Divine Service was performed in the private chapel of the Castle, on Sunday morning last, by the Hon, and very Reverend the Dean of Windsor.

The Queen, on Saturday last, laid the first stone of the mausoleum in Frognore-gardens, in which are to be deposited the remains of her dearly loved husband the Prince Consort, and ultimately her own. Her Majesty, in performing this act of reverential and devoted affection, was surrounded by all her children now in England, and was attended by the ladies and gentlemen of her Household in Waiting, and those who had in any way specially attended upon the Prince. Her Majesty, supported by the feeling of a sacred nature of the duty she had to perform, was able to complete the coronout, and after the stone was laid, the Dean of Windsor said a prayer asking God's blessing on the work. The few carefully esdected persons who were permitted to be present were assembled upon the ground at twelve o'clock, and her Majesty, with no attendants but the royal children, proceeded on foot frofa Frognore Honse (whither her Majesty had previously come in a carriage in the most private manner) to the spot where the stone was prepared. Upon the stone is the following inscription:—"The foundation-stone of this building, erected by Queen Victoria in pious remembrance of her great and good husband, was laid by her on the 16th Lord." The building is to be created under the superintendence of A. J. Humbert, Esq., architect; and the reclining statue of the Prince will be executed by Saron Marochetti. Her Majesty had wished that this mournful ceremony should take place upon the first anniversary of the death of her revered mother the Duchess of Kent, but as that day was Sunday, the eye of the anniversary was selected.

According to the present arrangements, her Majesty the Queen will leave Windsor Castle on or about the third day of the ensuing

was selected.

According to the present arrangements, her Majesty the Queen will leave Windsor Castle on or about the third day of the ensuing month, and return to Osberne, Isle of Wight.

Her Majesty contemplates visiting the Highlands at an early period, and returning to Windsor from Balmoral in June.

After a stay of about a fortnight at the Castle, the Queen will proceed to Osborne, and again visit Balmoral towards the end of the season.

proceed to Osborne, and again Visit Balmoral towards the end of the season.

Her Majesty, we are happy to learn, is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and takes her daily walks and drives in the quiet and secluded space of the Home-park. None of the royal family have been seen in Windsor since the return of the Queen to the Castle, and the only indication of the Court being fluere is the waving of the royal standard on the Bound Tower, the absence of military music on mounting the Castle guard, and the closing of the state apartments. The day after the return of the Court to Windsor, as the evening was closing and all had left the chapel, the Queen, accompanied by four of the royal Princesses, entered the sacred edifice by the private entrance leading from the deanery; the illustrious but grief-stricken party advanced to the bottom of the altar-steps, where a brass plate indicates the entrance to the royal vault, beneath which the remains of the late Prince Consort are temporarily deposited. Here they remained in contemplation for a short time, and each having placed wreaths of flowers on the cold marble which covers the grave, again retired.

Owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, the Queen did not leave Windsor Castle on Monday.

# ARMY, NAVY, AND VOLUNTEERS.

ABMY, NAVY, AND VOLUNTEERS.

THE EASTER MONDAY VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—Among other arrangements making for the reception of the volunteers on Easter Menday, we understand that application has been made to the trustees of the North Steyne Enclosures to allow the corps to enter these grounds for the purpose of being supplied with refreshment, and of being brigaded before they march up the hill. We believe that no difficulty will be raised by the trustees to granting this request; and we are sare that the subscribers to the enclosures will willingly waive their rights of usage on that one day for such a purpose. The Old Steyne Enclosures will also be brought into requisition, and, doubtless, the Level, as on the former occasion; so that the whole open space of the town, from the Downs to the sea, will be occupied by the volunteers, and such a coup d'ail of they vast array will be presented to the public as scarcely any other town in the kingdom has the means of giving.—Brighton Beard of gnardians have expressed their willingness to place the Industrial School Buildings, they not yet being occupied, at the disposal of Lord Clyde and staff during the grand review and sham fight on Easter Monday. It will be remembered that the schools were used by Lord Ranelagh and staff as head-quarters at the volunteer demonstration last year.

THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE COSTUME.—While some Volunteer demonstration last year.

THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE COSTUME.—While some Volunteer Corps are discussing the question as to what would be the best colour for the new uniform, the Hallamshire Rifles have taken action, and decided to substitute a scarlet for the present gray tunic. We are assured by the Sheffield Independent that the new tunic is really very landsome, and that the change meets with great favour from the Volunteers. "The cloth of the new tunic," says our contemporary, "is of the same kind as that worn by the frairds, and is therefore of excellent quality. The tunic has purple facings of precisely the same kind as those worn by the 56th Regiment. The collar and cuffs are desorated with silver embroidery; and, which is a new feature in volunteer, if not in regular uniform, the shoulder-knots are of silver lace. The make of the new tunic is admirable, and, superior as is the quality of the tunic, the cost will not exceed 26s., which is greatly less than the cost of the present gray tunic."

the cost will not exceed 26s, which is greatly less than the cost of the present gray tunic."

The Proposed Scarlet Uniform.—The current number of the Army and Navy Gazefte contains an admirable letter upon this subject, which rumour attributes to an officer of the 1st Sussex Volunteer Rides. The writer takes up the question of the inevitable position of the Volunteer Forces in the event of an invasion; "no general worthy of the name," he says, "would dream of employing them to cover the movements of an army in the field; but would have his light division composed of picked and tried regiments, while the 160,000 volunteers would take their place in brigade with the line and militia, where any difference in the miform would only indicate to the enemy our weak point. Other arguments are brought to bear, and he concludes with the opinion that volunteers undoubtedly ought to be drilled and dressed in such a manner as to nake them at short notice able to hold their place side by side and shoulder to shoulder with the sister services in "the thin red line tipped with steel."

Amentation of Volunteers attributes.—In consideration of the proficiency attained by the Volunteer Artillery Corps generally in the practice of gunnery, the Scartary of State for War has decided that from the 1st of April next the present allowance of blank ammunition issued to Artillery Volunteer Corps, shall be reduced, and an increase made in the annual allowance of practice ammunition, according to the following scale:—Per battery, 100 shot, 25 shell, and 30 blank; per subdivision, 60 shot, 15 shell, and 20 blank; per subdivision of the Grenadier Guards, quartered at St. George's and Fortman-street Barracks, left London on Tuesday morning for Eastbourne, Sussex, for rifle practice.

Hitherto the Guards have always gone to Aldershott for ball practice.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

"." Sketches of important passing events, new buildings, &c., calculated to interest the public, are respectfully solicited from our subscribers in all parts of the world. Send real name and address as voucher for the correctness of the sketch.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Saveall.—In posting letters to the Postmaster-General relative to postal savings' bank deposits, no stamp is required. The interest is one half-penny per month for every complete pound deposited.

ANTIGEARIA.—Garraway's coffee-house was first established by Thomas Garway, tobacconist and coffee-man, who first sold and retailed tea in 1657, according to his shop bill, still extant.

A Figurestler.—The number of oranges and lemons imported into England in 1866, amounted to 1,154,410 bashels; in 1866, there was an increase to 1,225,235 bushels.

Robertoo.—Macready made his first appearance at Covent Garden in 1846; W. Farren, at the same place, in 1818.

M. T.—Hungerford Suspension-bridge, which will soon be removed to Bristot to form the Clifton Suspension-bridge, was opened May 1, 1845, when, between noon and midnight, 36,254 persons passed over. It cost £110,000, raised by public company. The central span is 6761 feet.

E110,000., raised by public company. The central span is origifect,
S.—You are misinformed. It was John Smith, a burglar, hung at
Tyburu, 1705, and after hanging a quarter of an hour, a reprieve arrived.
He was immediately cut down, bloch, and resuscitated.
On Nary Yorre.—You must obtain an order from a Member of Parliament
to bear the debates; during the hearing of appeals the public can enter
without tickets or orders.
'CHOUS.—The East India Company was first incorporated in 1600, and
transacted its business at the Nag's Head Inn. Bi-hopsgate-street.
L. C.—The Boyal Literary Fund Library, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, contains the MS. of Thorlaksin's Icelandic version of "Paradise
Lost."

# THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1862.

me time after the first gun was fired in the American war, For some time after the first gun was need in the American was, the Confederates were constantly spoken of as "ten millions," whereas the total population—white and black, free and slave—of the Secoding States scarcely exceeds nine millions, and that of these nine the slaves constitute all but four millions. The whites of all orders and all ages are only 5,231,447. Here, then, there should be an end of all talk of the eight or nine millions of Confederates. From the infant in arms to the oldest inhabitant—from the Confederate Ministers to the loyal conspirators who keep their Union flag furled in darkness till they can set it up in the sunlight—from the owner of a thousand slaves to the "mean white" who eats clay and soaks it with whiskey—they are under five millions and a quarter. Without dwelling on anything doubtful, or arguing upon an uncertainty, we may just remark that a change of tone is very perceptible in both countries about the existence of a Union party in the Seceding States, on the one hand, and about the power of the Confederates to hold out, on the other. There is no doubt in the Seceding States, on the one hand, and about the power of the Confederates to hold out, on the other. There is no doubt whatever about the fears of the leading Secessionists that they are surrounded by Unionists, whom they cannot repress much longer if the Federal armies approach; and in England some of us are beginning to remember that there are hilly districts in the Elave States where the cultivators have been trying to get rid of slavery for many years. As for the other point, we have always believed that the Confederates must succumb as surely as they were properly attacked. The have never been properly attacked till now; and now they are giving way at all points. There are aspects of greater certainty, however, on which we are more auxious to speak at this moment. Now that there is a probability of some sort of settlement of the strife, we hear it said almost every day, that after all that has been related by Oimsted, and all that is taken for granted by anti-slavery people, about slavery wearing out the soil, it may be all a mistake; and that one circumstance which seems to show that it is a mistake is, that the planters have not migrated into Arizona and some other new territory, as they would have done if they needed a fresh area for their slaves. As the relations between North and South depend mainly on this question, it ought to be understood by all the world. If, while enjoying the ought to be understood by all the world. If, while enjoying the privilege of the three-fifths suffrage, the South has been unable to sustain her political supremacy, and if, with her superior soil and climate, her numbers and her wealth show so miserably in comcannot be of other new countries, she manifests pretty plainly what a curse slavery had been to her. But there is more direct evidence for all who have ever been there, or have conversed with the citizens of the Slave States. To have travelled through Eastern Virginia and North Carolina is enough; and according to De Bow, Alabama and Mississippi now show little better. The citizens declare that it Mississippi now show little better. The citizens declare that it cannot be otherwise, because negroes are capable only of the lowest order of agricultural labour. What other people may think about this, and what the truth may be, is not the question here. Our concern is with what the planters and overseers say; and they say that under their system of labour the land can never be saved from exhaustion, and they must for ever have need of a fresh area for their tillage. The slaveholders have till now depended on the North, or on the free population of the hills, or on Europe, for the means of migrating when their estates were worn out, and this consideration ought to be kept full in view by the Washington Government and by the Northern citizens, and by us, when the hour of negotiation arrives. We must remember that there must have been a reason for the eagerness to annex Cuba and the Central American States on for the eagerness to annex Cuba and the Central American States on the part of men who never showed and desire to cross the Missis-sippi. We must remember that vigorous efforts were made to turn sippl. We must remember that vigorous efforts were made to turn the course of British emigration towards Texas, while it still belonged to Mexico, and that vast bribes were offered to Europeans or Northern citizens who were supposed likely to send white settlers into the province. We must remember that Texas was actually entered upon by hill farmers before a single planter carried a single slave there. We must remember the settlement of Florida, and the Seminole war there. The real story of that war was that the slaveholders used the United States forces to recover, not only their slaves who had fled to the Ludians, but the children. was that the slaveholders used the United States forces to recover, not only their slaves who had fled to the Indians, but the children

born of negro mothers and Indian fathers, on the principle of slaveholding law, that the children follow the fortunes of the mother. Those of us who have seen will be sure to remember the anguish of mind of the Northern citizens who discovered too late that they and their gallant sons had been fighting the Indians to recover the human property of a handful of slaveholders. The slaveholders learned, then and there, the lesson not to settle among the Indians, but to send emigrants to clear them out, or drive them off, before negroes were trusted on new soil. Arizona abounds with Indians, and it is therefore not settled yet by planters. These are matters which must be remembered amidst all specula-tions about terms of settlement. If slavery requires new soil, and if the slaveholders must depend on the North or on Europe for the settlement of that new soil, the North and Europe for the settlement of that new soil, the North and Europe have the fate of slavery in their own hands. If the Washington Government considers itself bound not to interfere with any institution in the several States, it still has a clear right to decline any imposition on the citizens generally of any obligation to sustain a bad institution. By simply refusing any sort of participation in slavery, the Federal Government will practically doom slavery to extinction.

Two of the greatest constitutional monarchs of the Continent have shown that they can and will govern a little if they please, and in neither instance is the occasion of their interference quite what could be wished. The King of Prussia has chosen to prevent his could be wished. The King of Prussia has chosen to prevent his Ministry from retiring, and has compelled them to dissolve. This Ministry has long been desirous of resigning, for it consists of two sections too far removed in principles from each other to work well in concert. About half the Cabinet is composed of men who have accepted the policy of the reactionary body, so long triumphant in Prussia. The other half see what Prussia must be if she is to be great, and they are desirous of holding her out to Germany as a fitting head of the Liberal section in every State. The members of the Lower House wished to clear Prussian policy from any conthe Lower House wished to clear Prussian policy from any connection with the retention of Venetia by force. They considered it their duty to protest against the bondage in which the united strength of Austria and Prussia has for ten years or more kept the strength of Austria and Prussia has for ten years or more kept the wretched inhabitants of Hosse-Cassel. But the Ministers would not tolerate such audacity. It was for the King, and not for miserable deputies, to determine whether the blood and money of Prussia should be lavished in the defence of Venetia. At last, the Chamber took what seems the very harmless step of asking that when they voted the Budget, they might be assured the money voted for one object would not be applied to another and a wholly different one. object would not be applied to another and a wholly different one. This was too much for the King, so he has sent them all back to the places from which they came; and the Government has issued a manifesto informing the electors that what has happened ought to be a warning to them, and that if they are wise they will now return none but prudent persons, who will encourage the King and turn none but prudent persons, who will encourage the King and not thwart him, and who will represent the proper national belief that the King knows far better than his subjects can do what is good for them. The King for the moment is master of the situation. He tells the Deputies to go, and they have to disperse—he tells his Ministers to stay, and they are obliged to hold office. Victor Emmanuel has also done something more than reign. He has dismissed a very proud, upright, and unpopular person, and got a many record to his own taste. It was unless runnaur is very wrong the more to his own taste. It was, unless rumour is very wrong, the companions of the King's leisure hours who brought about this change. They happened to be well inclined to M. Kattazzi, and did not like to see their friend out of office. So, for a long time, the King has been prompted to insist on having Rattazzi in the Cabinet But before the proper distribution of offices was arranged, M. Ratazzi set off to Paris, and had his interview with the Emperor; and Baron Ricasoli did not like this. The visit might not mean anything wrong but Italy could scarcely call herself independent if her Ministers were summoned to Paris to take directions before they entered on their official duties. The moment at last arrived when the efforts of the Palace coterie were rewarded; and at the critical instant, an intimation is said to have been received from France that a substitute of Rattazzi for Ricasoli would meet with the hearty approbation of Victor Emmanuel's big friend. So Baron Ricasoli has had to retire; and Italy has passed under the sway of a Minister who can go up the back-stairs as well as the front-stairs of the Palace whenever he pleases. It is a great risk for a monarch to thrust on the nation a Minister who has the credit of obsequiousness to a foreign Power. It may be wise, if an extreme necessity demands it, but as far as we know, it has been done, not because it was unavoidable, but simply because it was acceptable to a very small clique. A despot with a hardened conscience and an irresistible army could hardly do more by a single act to commit the nation over which he ruled than Victor Emmanuel has done by availing himself of a power which the Constitution indisputably permitted him to exercise. He did not even actually turn the Ministers out-He only let it be known that he would willingly see them go; and yet, by this slight interference, he has hazarded many of the things which it has cost Italy so much trouble to win. If the memory of the Prince Consort needed any new testimonial to the value of what we have lost, Englishmen might find it in two such remarkable instances of the errors from which the Prince's wisdom and honour so long contributed to protect the greatest of constitutional monarchies.

THE Albert Memorial Committee have received additional communientions from the owners and lessees of other granite quarries in the kingdom, especially one from Lord Falmouth, who has made a generous offer in the event of his quarries of serpentine being found to contain a single stone of sufficient dimensions. It is understood that the Duke of Argyll has intimated to the committee his desire to prethe Duke of Argyll has intimated to the committee his desire to present them with the stone to which reference has been made, on his property in the Island of Mull, if eventually it should be thought to fulfil the condition on which her Majesty decided in favour of an obelisk as a fitting memorial of her illustrious consort. On the assumption of such a gift, the Granite Company, who lease some of the adjacent quarries to that in which it lies, have given in two estimates—one of £25,000, as the probable cost of quarries, the stone charge and religious it on the cost of quarrying the stone, shaping and polishing it on the spot, and removing it to the water's edge; the other of £15,000, for those operations, less the polishing, which in that case would be done in London.

IVALLA IN MATICA TOTAL

other tree

# Dome Helvs.

The Post-Office of the envelopes provided at the foot-office, will esset 27,306 this year. The soundar allowed to distributions smeants to £4,600. The sum of £1,000 a year's now allowed in the estate as the additional expenditure entailed by increasing passines. This sub-department employs forty persons. The whole Post-Research of the control of Control of the Control of Control of

sent to London, and will become an important centre of attraction to the "World's Fair."

Lond Palmerston on our Defences.—Lord Palmerston, in giving evidence before a Parliamentary Railway Committee, stated that he had turned his attention very much lately to the defences of the country, and that it was most important that all the arsenals should be connected by railway, and of similar guage. His lord-ship also stated that it was in contemplation to make some defences on an island in the British Channel, and that it was advisable that Portsmouth and other arsenals should be connected with Bristot by a railway without break of guage. Pembroke, his lordship said, in answer to a question, was not an arsenal; it was simply a building and refitting yard. His lordship also stated that he was in favour of connecting all towns on the south coast by rail.

Cost of Targets is an expensive amusement, we can say that Mr. Fairbain has been paid £1,700 for his share of expense in connection with the trials of Shrove Tuesday at Shoeburyness.

The Burroughs Divorce Case.—This extraordinary case, of which we gave a report in our last, terminated with a verdict of adultery not proven on both sides.

# Provincial Actus.

Execution of the Windsor Murderer.—The man John Gould, who murdered his daughter at Windsor, on the 13th of December last, while in a half-drunken state, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Reading Good on the 21st instant, at twelve o'clock. The culprit conducted himself with great coolness when first incarecrated, but admitted his guilt, and fully anticipated sentence of death. He became very penitent after his trial, and made every preparation for the awful change. An interview took place between him and his wife on the previous Tuesday, which lasted for three hours. Gould bore a very bad character in Windsor; he had been several times imprisoned, and was a low, drunken fellow. It will be remembered he cut his poor child's throat while the mother was absent, and then threw the body out of doors. Up to Thursday night strong efforts were made by influential parties in Reading to obtain a reprieve from the Home-office, on the ground that Gould was labouring under aberration of raind (through drink taking a particular effect from injuries he had received in his head) when he committed the crime, but these proved unavailing. The unhappy man coolly mounted the scaffold with a firm and steady step.

A BURGLAR SHOT AT UREWE.—A daring attempt was recently made to enter the house of Mr. Thomas Thornhill, farmer, Crewe, It appears that the burglars had procured a ladder from some part of the premises, and one of them mounted up to Mr. Thornhills bedroom window. The window is in three divisions, and the middle portion opens outwards, and is fastened by a hook inside. By cutting out a part of a pane of glass the window was unfastened and opened. The burglar then pushed aside the blind, and the looking-glass on the dressing-table obstructing his ingress, he was in the act of drawing it through the window, when the noise awoke Mr. Thornhill, who is, we understand sixty-two years of age, and always sleeps with his double-barrelled gun loaded by his bedside. On awaking, he perceived the shadow of a man on his window-b

likely to repeat the visit.

Inquest on the Jockey Killed at the Sefton Arms, near Liverpool, on the body of Joseph Wynne, a jockey, who was thrown at the Liverpool Steeplechase, on the 12th inst., and who subsequently died. From the evidence of various witnesses it appeared that the horse Wynne rode struck its forefeet against the top of a hurdle, in consequence of the deceased, who was in a declining and very delicate state of health, not being strong enough to "lift" it. The horse fell upon the deceased, whose body was almost flattened, though strangely enough, no bones were broken, death resulting from internal hemorrhage. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." Wynne has left a wife and family, who were entirely dependant upon him, but it is to be hoped that the racing fraternity will see that they are provided for.

Self-Maiming by A Boy.—A lad, living near Shore-hall,

Fraternity will see that they are provided for.

Self-Maiming by a Boy. — A lad, living near Shore-hall, Thuristone, who appears to have taken a dislike to work, deliberately placed his hand on the rails of the Sheffield and Lincolnshire line when a goods train was approaching. The hand was fearfully crushed, and Mr. Ward, surgeon, found it necessary to amputate it. The lad never moved a muscle during the operation, or evinced the least degree of suffering. He had been employed in a neighbouring coal mine, and had previously requested another lad to crush his hand with a hanmer, that he might be disabled for work. The lad declined; and as it appears he had resolved upon having it done somehow, he took the above means of accomplishing his object.—Skeffield Independent.

THE CETHIN COLLIERY INQUEST.—The jury in this case have durined a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the colliery viewer,

THE CETHIN COLLIERY INQUEST.—The jury in this case have returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the colliery viewer, John Moody.

A RAILWAY TRAIN DETAINED FOR A KISS.—On Monday morning, as the train from Kidderminster stopped at the Bilston Station at 8.58, a lady rose in one of the carriages, as if desirous of getting out, but was unable to do so. Some difficulty was experienced by the officials in opening the door, and the delay of a minute or so was occasioned. When, however, the door had been opened, a young man who had been all the while standing on the platform, as if desirous of taking the seat that the lady seemed about to vacate, leaped into the compartment, gave the lady a hearty kiss, and then returned to the platform, whereupon the young lady resumed her seat, evidently quite delighted with the success of the ruse to obtain this passing and affectionate salutation.—Birmingham Post.

Somnambulism was related to us by a near relation of the party unto whom it occurred, and upon whose veracity we can fully rely. A respectable young female who has lately become a denize of the house of a near relation in this city is not only in the habit of walking in her sleep, but of perferang many strange things while in a state of somnambulism. The young person referred to is an interesting young girl of "sweet seventeen," and has not long finished her education at a boarding school. In order that she may not forget what she had there been taught, she is in the daily habit of practising herself in writing, arithmetic, and other baranches of study, and her mind seems fully bent upon improvement. The young person referred to is in the habit of sleeping with an aunt, who, a few months, ago, on waking about midnight, missed her bedfellow and became much alarmed. She called the missing on by her Christian name, but could obtain no reply. She consequently proceeded down-stairs, and there she saw the object of her search and alarm with a lighted candle and pencil and slate before her, and working a sum in the Rule of

THE RAILWAY ROBBERTES AT WARRINGTON.—The two pointsmen who are suspected of having stolen a heap of goods from the railway station at Warrington, have been committed for trial, but bail was allowed.

## ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A SOLDIER.

A frammor's outrage was committed at Portsmouth, on Saturday the 15th inst, by a soldier named Patrick Colgon, of the 49th Regiment, who attempted to murder a young girl, named Isabella Merriott, aged about ten years, the daughter of a bandsman on beard her Majesty's ship Shamon.

The unfortunate girl had been in the habit of going into the square of Cambridge Barracks to play with the children of soldiers there, her father having been originally a bandsman of the 60th Regiment. While the girl was in the square, prisoner invited her to come up-stairs and parake of tea with him, which she did, and afterwards rejoined her companions. The prisoner, it is said, after this, wished the girl to go with him to a dark cellar, but she, refusing, ran into the women's closet. Believing him to have gone away, she came out, when prisoner stepped up to her and struck her a fearful blow on the head with some heavy instrument, partially knocking her skull in. He again struck her on the arm. She fell down bleeding and insensible, in which condition sho was discovered by a soldier belonging to the same regiment as prisoner. Although in the greatest agenty, the girl was enabled to describe her assailant. The prisoner was secured and taken before her, and she immediately identified him out of all the men around. Prisoner was then conveyed to Colewort Barracks, where he was confined. The girl was conveyed to her residence, and as there were little hopes of her recovery, a justice of the peace attended on her and took a short deposition, the girl stating that the soldier struck her with "something black." A bey named Nelan saw prisoner strike the girl, and states that the instrument referred to was a "gas-spanner." Prisoner has always borne a good character, the has been ten years in the 49th Regiment, and about thirteen years in the service. He is thirty-five years of age, unmarried, and there is nothing repulsive in his appearance. While in the Crimea he behaved gallantly, and saved the life of a serjeant who was attacked by Russia

# MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTHPORT

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTHPORT SANDS.

Two lads, named Henry Carr and William M'Garaty, aged respectively seven and kine years, instead of proceeding to school, on Wednesday week, went towards the cockle "serawls," which lie on the sands about three miles from Southport. When they had walked some distance on the sands, the parties were overtaken by the mother of one of the children, bound for the cockle-beds, and she sent the two truants back. Instead, however, of returning home, it is supposed that the children, lingering and playing on the sands, were at length surrounded by the water, and being unable to find an outlet were drowned. At about four o'clock one of the lads was seen by some fishermen. He was up to the middle in the waves, and his cries for assistance could be distinctly heard. The men endeavoured to get at him, but before they could reach the spot he had disappeared, either borne off by the water or sunk in the soft mud. As soon as possible search was made for the unfortunate children, but on that night, with the exception of two clogs and stockings, and a cap, identified by the lads' parents, nothing was discovered. On the following day the body of the lad Carr was found near the spot where he was last seen. It is feared that the remains of the other boy have been washed out to sea by the ebbing tide. On Saturday an inquest was held on the boy Carr, when a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

# DEFEAT OF IMPERIAL SOLDIERS IN CHINA.

DEFEAT OF IMPERIAL SOLDIERS IN CHINA.

(From the Hong Kong Mail, Feb. 1.)

The past fortnight has been somewhat eventful, both as regards China and Japas. In China matters are threatening to assume a very serious aspect, although it is to be hoped our fears may not be realised. By the last mail from the North, we learn that grave doubts are entertained as to the safety of Shanghai. The Taeping rebels, encouraged, it would seem, by the capture of Ningpo and the fall of Hangchow, are now moving in the direction of Shanghai. They have driven back the feeble force of Imperial soldiers that was sent from the latter city to check their advance, and preparations are going on for the defence both of Shanghai proper and the important settlement adjacent to it, held by foreigners. As yet we have not heard of any positive act of hostility having been committed, but it is generally believed that the rebel movements are tending in this direction. It is now officially published that we have "taken possession of Shanghai," so that the rebels, to whom this has been made known, will understand that in attacking Shanghai they make war against the Allies.

The intelligence from Japan refers to the opening of Yeddo to foreign trade, which, according to treaty, should have taken place on the 1st ult.

# MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

The police of the Staffordshire constabulary have discovered a bonnet and a letter on the banks of the Soho Poel. Coming to the conclusion that they belonged to some one who had drowned herself, they immediately commenced dragging the pool. Notwithstanding the most careful search, however, no body has yet been found. The following is a literal copy of the letter referred to:—

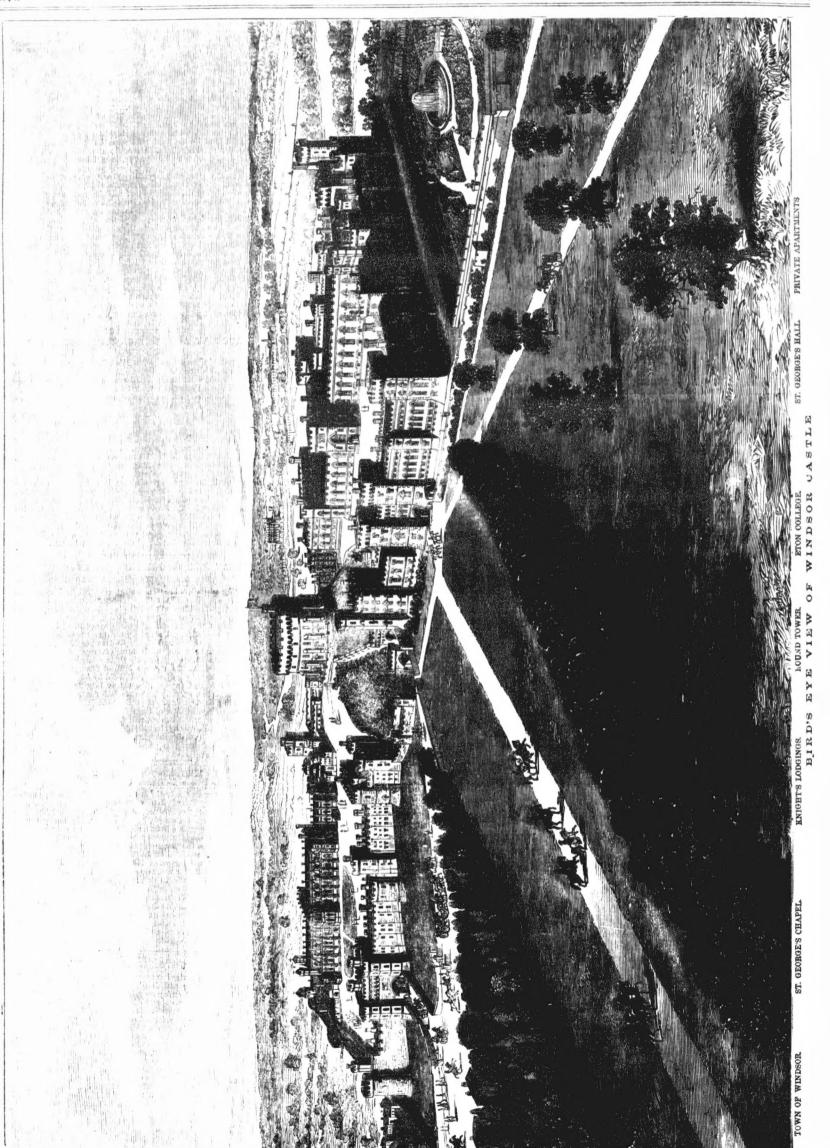
"This wicked and dreadful ocurance is the clief cause of a false deceitful young man the name of Thomas Johnson, which much rather depart this world than be brought to shame hoping the Lord will forgive me for what i have done farewell to all left. My friends left a mark for meckers fingers I withdrew from gazing eyes like the rese in shade to linger bloom unseen to whither die for thy faults let others chide thee I thy madness will implore yet may all the good betide the though on earth we meet no nore fare thee well can repeat to fare the well as kindly say if these lines should chance to meet you Spurn them not like me away. I conclude with a broken Heart." The bonnet and letter are in the possession of the police, and lie at the Handsworth Policestation for identification.—Birmingham Post.

## THE BRIGHTON WATER SUPPLY.

THE BRIGHTON WATER SUPPLY.

The long-sought-for water has appeared at the Warren Farm Well, much to the exultation and delight of the persevering Board of Guardians. Early on Monday morning the intelligence spread like wildire throughout the town, and it is now the universal theme and rejoicing among the inhabitants. It appeared that, on Sunday, the men on night duty came up for refreshments, and on going down the shaft to resume work, they were amazed to find that water, to an abundant degree, had come at last. On measuring the depth of the water, it was found to have risen to the height of 400 feet. This has kept on increasing till, according to the last account, it had reached 700 feet. The next question is, whether the water is of that quality which will neet the requirements of the town; and of this there appears no reason to doubt. The water is still rising at the rate of 100 feet per hour. The town is in cestacy. The weekly expenditure has been at the rate of £100.

The main depth of this relebrated well is supposed to be £282 feet from the surface. From the specimens of strata produced at the Board of Guardians last Thesday, the appearance of petrified wood and clay is readily discernible, and, on testing this with fire, it has all the appearance of a slaty substance mixed with gas or gunpowder.







# Sporting.

RACING FIXTURES FOR MARCH. 29 | Shrewsbury Spring ..... 27 Edinburgh Spring APRIL. 

CHESTER CUL-20 to 1 aget Hadji Stavros (t); 20 to 1 aget Black Prince (and off); 23 to 1 aget Brown Duchess (t); 33 to 1 aget Caller Ou (t); 33 to 1 aget Caller Ou (t); 33 to 1 aget Caller Ou (t); 35 to 2 aget Caller Ou (t); 36 to 3 aget Caller Ou (t); 36 to 1 aget Two Thousand Gunes.—7 to 2 aget Old Calabar (t); 6 to 1 aget Wingrave (t); 10 to 1 aget Hubert (t and f); 12 to 1 aget Nottingham (t); 20 to 1 aget e by Barbatus—Clarises aken).

ken).

First Denny.—8 to 1 aget Buckstone (off); 10 to 1 aget Old Calabar (off) to 1 aget Ensign (t); 25 to 1 aget Hubert (t); 25 to 1 aget Malek (t) to 1 aget Zetland (t); 40 to 1 aget Vanguard (t); 40 to 1 aget Notting m (t); 50 to 1 aget to by Barbaun—Charissa (taken).

## CRICKET.

# THE ELEVEN OF ALL ENGLAND IN AUSTRALIA. (From the Melbourne Argus.)

CRICKET.

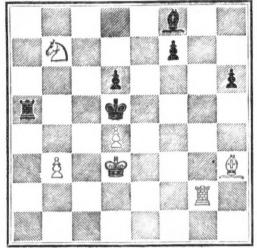
THE ELEVEN OF ALL ENGLAND IN AUSTRALIA.

(From the Melbourne Aryus.)

Passing over the events which took place upon the landing of the All-England Eleven—the procession which followed them from Sandridge juto Melbourne—the crowd assembled outside the Cafe of Messis. Spiers and Pond, entre preneurs—and the excitement which prevailed throughout Melbourne each succeeding day as to where they were practising—we will give a heasty sketch of the several matches in which they have been engaged since their arrival. The weather during the four days of the Melbourne match was splendlid, the heat not being sufficiently great to be oppressive upon the players, tempered as it was by a pleasant south wind. The preparations for accommodating the thousands expected were all south the players, tempered as it was by a pleasant south wind. The preparations for accommodating the thousands expected were all south to the one great centre of attraction from all quarters. Melbourne appeared bent on making holiday, and very well she succeeded, for whilst the day was yet young, the large cricket reserve was crowded—the spacious Grand Stand, which is of larger proportions than any yet created in England, was rapidly filled, and the hill joining the reserve was covered with dense masses of people. It was not until shortly before twelve o'clock, when a loud cheer announced the arrival of the Eleven, that it was possible to forn an estimate of the vast assemblage. The scene was then one ever to be remembered by those who witnessed it, and was one which could only have been exhibited in a British colony. The ovation given to the Eleven was no mere demonstration, but it was one coming spontaneously from the breasts of all, and continued until the Eleven were escorted to their pavilion. It was originally intended by the Victorian's that twenty-two should be the number opposed to the All-England in the first match. Upon the representations of Mr. H. H. Stephenson, the number was reduced to eighteen, and although at the time of the dis white to move, and checkens the evroise feelings by which the spectatory were indurenced. At our time cherging the visitors, and that the convergence of the converge

## CHESS.

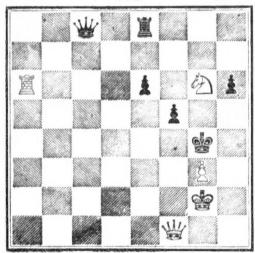
PROBLEM No. 9.—By G. D.



White

White to move, and checkmate in three moves

PROBLEM No. 10.—By ERCOLE DEL RIO.
Black.



White. White to move, and checkmate in four moves.

# Accidents and Offences.

The Tividale Collery Accident.—One death has resulted from the accident which took place a few days since at Tividado Colliery, near Birmingham, and the engineer of the colliery has in consequence been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter. The accident was fully given in our last. Seven men were coming up the pit shaft in the cage, and in consequence of the absence of the engineman from his post, the cage was drawn over the pulley, and all the men were thrown out on the ground. All of them were hurt, and had it not been for the banksman's presence of mind in pushing a platform over the pit mouth, some of the poor fellows would have fallen down the shaft. As it is, one man has died, and at least another one is not expected to recover.

FRIGHTFEL ACCIDENT TO A GENTLEMAN OF FORTUNE.—Mr. Jeremiah Riley, of 9, Romney-terrace, Eaton-square, was found lying in the hall of his residence in a state of insensibility. It is supposed that he must have left his room during the night, and in the darkness, fell down-stairs from top to bottom. He has sustained a compound fracture of the skull, and cannot possibly survive.

The Spergosed Meriour of A Young Woman in Recovers.

the darkness, fell down-stars from top to between the bas sustained a compound fracture of the skull, and cannot possibly survive.

The Supposed Murder of a Young Woman in Regent's Park.—On Monday evening, Mr. Brent, the deputy coroner for West Middlesex, and the jury empanelled on Monday last, reassembled at the Buffalo's Head tavern, Marylebone-road, to resume an inquiry into the mysterious circumstances attending the death of Martha Hunton, aged 19, of Cuthbert-street, Hall-park, Paddington, whose body was found in the Regent's Canal, with various marks of external violence, on the 25th ult., as fully and previously detailed in our columns. The jury returned an open verdict—"That deceased was found drowned in the Regent's Canal, but how she came into the water there was no evidence to show."

Burgelary and Romery of 2300.—On Monday morning information was received that during the absence of the family at Hastings, some expert thieves had effected an entry into the mansion of C. W. Tanner, Esq., of West Ham Hall, Forest Gate, Stratford, by rearing a ladder to the second-floor window. Being unable to force the iron safe, in which plate and jewels, value £300, were deposited, they threw it out of the window on to the stone steps of the house, when it broke in pieces, and they possessed themselves of the valuable contents and got clear away, without disturbing the cook and gardener, who had been left in charge of the house.

DETERMINED SUICIDE AT SHOREDITCH.—Last Saturday evening, The house.

Determined Succide at Shoreditch.—Last Saturday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, a determined act of self-destruction was committed by a man named Thomas Fauch, aged sixty-four years, a builder, residing at No. 22, Felton-street, Whitmore-road, Hoxton. He had been missed for a few hours, when the landlady went up to his room and knocked at the door, but not receiving any answer, the landlord made a forcible entry, and then discovered the deceased in a sitting position, with a rope round his neck, which was made fast to the top rail of the bedstead. Life was extinct. Edward Waller, the coroner's officer, took charge of the body. He then searched the boxes, and found several valuable articles and documents relating to property, which were sealed up for the inspection of the coroner. The deceased had no relatives, and it is believed that he has left some funded property.

AN OLD WOMAN BURNT TO DEATH.—A most lamentable occurrence took place in Hull on Saturday morning last, which resulted in the death of a woman named Margaret Clark, aged 70 years. She was an inmate of Gregg's Hospital, situated in Posterngate, and retired to rest about nine o'clock on the previous Friday evening, leaving a very large fire in the room. About three o'clock on Saturday morning, another inmate was awoke by a smell of burning. She got out of bed, and discovered that the room of the deceased was on fire. An alarm was raised, and on entering the room a fearful scene presented itself. The room was enveloped in flames, and its occupant was discovered lying partly upon the bed. She was burnt almost to a cinder, and was of course quite dead. It is not known as yet how the fire originated.

# Law and Police.

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COURT OF PROBATE AND DIVORCE.

COURT OF PROBETE AND DIVORCE.

Williams, Whithdow and Smith — Constituted by Edwin Wheeldom, a tailor, in business at Eath, for a divorce, on the ground of his wife's adultery with the correspondent, who is a porter employed in the City of London. The respondent denied the adultery, and pleaded-creeky and neglect on the particle that the particle were married at Marylebone, for September, 1853, and after for the correspondent. From the evidence for the petitioner is appearance by the correspondent. From the evidence for the petitioner trappeared that the parties were married at Marylebone, in September, 1853, and after freshed together at Bath. The petitioner was frequently absent from home during the day, and the respondent used to attend to the shop. Shortly in her habits and addicted to intemperance. He also found out that reveral articles had disappeared from the shop, and from the contents of two letters addressed to his wife, which he intercepted, inciting her to rob han, he was satisfied she had stolen the property in question. She admitted to he had made away with different articles, and shortly after she left her husband. This was about these months after marriage, and the petitomer best sight of the respondent until the year 1859, when she was discovered living with a Mr. Roberts, who had married her sister, at 49. Carhaby-streat, Golden-square. She went by her maiden name of Bawsey, and supported herself by walshous in Newington-causeway in company with Smith, and was afterwards seen to go with him into a house of accommodation in the neighbourhood, where they remained for about haff-anhour. Two lotters were also put in as evidence, which were written by the respondent to Smith, making appointments to meet him. The chief witness was a person named Martin, an ex-polleeman, who deposed to having seen Mrs. Wheddom in company with the co-respondent at a publichouse in Newington-causeway, and to having traced them to a house of ill fame. In the course of a very long cross-camination it was elicited too hi

SURREY SESSIONS.

1017 ADITE. CRUSTIT TO A CRILD.—William Mark Fry, of Woodbine 1. thase. Southampton-street, Camborwell, was indicted for cruelty to Edward Mark Fry, agolf ten years, his son. Mr. Robinson, instructed by the parish notherities of Camborwell, prosecuted; and in opening the case, observed that the prisoner held a respectable position as a caspenter, and he had three children by a former wife, one of which was the subject of this imquiry. There was a stepmother, and the poor child was not only neglected, but most brutality lib-treated. He had a chain and hoavy boy of wood constantly fastened to his leg, he was compelled to do all the dirty work in the house, and he was literally starved. The prisoner's excuse was that the child was a thief, but he (Mr. Robinson) should be able to show that the crucity was unnecessary and beyond all human thought. The child only weighed thirty-six pounds when discovered by the parish, but by kind care he was improved and gained six pounds, and has worn of a kittle of his lameness. The learned counsel went carefully through the evidence, and called various witnesses, amongst whom was the poor boy. The boy said he was about ten years of ago. He recollected having the chain and log of wood put on his leg last winter. He said he stole apples and potatoes from the house. Witness did not do that. He did once take a halipenny from the window, and found a penny in the play-ground. He never took any money out of the house but the halipenny, He never took his father a took. The iron belt was put round his anele, and fastened so that he could not move it. The poor child here showed how it was fastened, and exhibited his legs.) The chain was fastened to a staple in the floor. He slept on an old pair of trovers, and had no file coat to cover him. That was vil. He was left fastened down in that way for a week but for ten months had the log to his leg, he slept up-stairs, and had to carry it up to bed. He, however, generally slept in the back kitchen. He had to chop wood, carry p

ASSIZE COURTS.

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ARSIZE COURTS.

ATTEMPT TO POISON A WIFE AT MIDDLESHEO.—Richard Backle, aged It, was charged at the recent assizes with feloniously administering one onne of laudanum to Jane Backle, his wife, with intent to murder her, at Middlesheo' on the 28th of June last. On the day stated the prisoner was a police-onlicer in the Middleshro' force. His wife had been complaining of pain, and he gave her a dark brown liquid, which he directed her to take previous to retiring to bed, and to say nothing about it to her sister, who was then in the house. This request on the part of the prisoner aroused the suspicion of his wife, and she thereupon informed her sister of the circumstance. On entering her bedroom Jane Buckle took half of the liquid only, and not the whole, as her husband desired. At an early hour on the following morning the poor woman became dangerously ill. She, however, recovered, and no notice was taken of the matter. In about a fortnight afterwards the prisoner brought home a powder, which he said he had got for her from a person named Hopper. This powder, in the absence of the prisoner, his wife took from his coat poeker, and substituted in its place a powder similar in appearance, composed of sugar and four. The powder in the prisoner's pocket was taken to Mr. Dickinson, chemist, and he having made an analysation, discovered that the powder contained a considerable quantity of strychnia. When the powder contained a considerable quantity of strychnia. When the powder contained a considerable quantity of strychnia. When the powder contained a considerable quantity of strychnia fear of her his left her home with her child, and informed the police of what had occurred. The prisoner was apprehended and tried at the last Yorkshire writter good delivery, on the charge of attempting to administer strychnia to his wife, but the evidence failed, and the prisoner possessed himself of the laudanum under the pretence that his wife was afficted with toothache, and that he administered it to her.—Juilty. S

Rush's Son.—At the Norfolk quarter asssions, which closed last week. Jumes Blonniteld Rush, eldest son of the notorious murderer of that name who has for many months past been almost consently in the hands of the local police, was charged with burglary. The chairman (Mr. E. Howes, M.P.) said there were many circumstances connected with the prisoner's tide and career which rendered him to some extent an object of pity; but it was also right that it should be known that the crime of which he had been convicted was not committed, andered pressure of poverty. At the time of its committal efforts were being made to enable the pri-

soner to leave the country, and emigrate to some distant colony, where he might have obtained an honest livelihood, and perhaps have achieved aithener. Cufortunately, however, he did not take advantage of these undeavours, and the consequence was that he was now a convicted felon. The sentence of the count was that he be kept in penal servitude for roun

DEAL OF AY ENGISEER FOR MAYSLALGUTFR.—At the Stafford AS 1205, on Saturday, Mark Simpson was charged with killing and slaying Thomas Hadley, George Hadle c, and Daniel Mason, at Drierley-hill. A fortnight ago there was a terrible explosion of a boiler at the Corbyss Hall Fronworks, by which the three deceased were killed, and other workmen were very seriously injured. The prisoner was the engineer, and had the care of the boiler at the time of the explosion, and the boiler was known to be in good working order. The cause of the explosion was attributed to the engineer allowing the water in the boiler to subside too low. The case had been opened and the facts stated, when his fordship expressed an opinion that a charge of man-laughter against the prisoner could not be supported. The prisoner was accordingly acquitted.

# POLICE COURTS. MANSION HOUSE.

POLICE COURTS,

MANSION HOUSE.

Attempted Science.—A well-dressed, genteel-looking young woman, apparently 24 years of age, who gave her name as Jane Smith, but who refused to give her address, was brought up on rennand, before Sir Robert Carden, who sat on Saturday for the Lord Mayor, charged with unlawfully attempting to take her own life by throwing herself into the Thames. Police-constable, 57d, stated, that on Bunday the 9th inst., about half-past twelve, he was on duty on London-bridge, when the defendant was given into his custody for having thrown herself into the Thames. He tried to persuade her to go home, but she said alse was determined to drown herself, and would not go home. He expostulated with her, but all to no purpose. She would not go home, and he took her to the station. The defendant made no answer when asked what she had to say to the charge, and as she still refused to give her address, or to give any account of herself, she was remanded till this day, when she told Sir Robert she was very sorry, and would never attempt to again, and, having broken that promised she would discharge her. Sir Robert Carden told her he had been informed that she had been in custody for a similar offence, and she then promised she would never attempt it gadin, and, having broken that promise, he could not see how the could trust her. She ought to be aware that she had committed a very grave offence, for which she was liable to be sent to Newgate and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. He then asked how she got her living. She said she had been in service. Partitige, the gaoler, said he had ascertained she was a married woman. Defendant said the husband was in tipy if Rospital, where he had been for the last three months. Sir Hobert Carden said there was something extraordinary in the case, and, he was afraid, more at the bottom than could be seen at present, and that further inquiries must be made in the matter. Defendant said she husband certainly would know of it, and, if it is made to take a proper to th

he first lost half-a-sovoreign, and he had then been led into bad company and spent the rest. The prisoner was committed for trial.

BOW STREET.

Jewel Robbert,—A did not be supported with several proposessing appearance, who said his name was John Jenkins, was brought up on a charge of larveny, and was now further charged with severaling 2150 worth of goverlery. Mr. Warrand, solicarrio the Association for the Prosociation of Shophifters and Fraudulent Assistants, attended to conduct he worth of jewellery. Mr. Warrand, solicarrio the Association for the Prosociation of Shophifters and Fraudulent Assistants, attended to conduct he worth of jewellery. Mr. Warrand, solicarrio the Association for the Prosociation of Shophifters and Fraudulent Assistants, attended to conduct he worth of jewellery. Mr. Warrand, solicarrio the Carlos of Resincarrio, wellers, with the prisoner was in the first instance brought before the magistrate, was of the ordinary character. The prisoner had entered a coffee-house in Long-aere, and after taking some refreshment, stood up to leave the room. Mr. May, a commercial traveller, who was dining at the same coffee-house, bad left his great-coat hanging on a pregagins the wall. The prisoner in passing laid hold of the coat, and was walking away with it, but perceiving that he was observed by Mr. May, he darted out of the coffee-house, and took to his heels. Mr. May followed him, and after a long pursuit, winding in and out through various hye-street, caught him in the Neven-dala, and gave him in custody to a policeman of the F division. At the station-house the prisoner gave a variety of false addresses, but he mentioned one address at which he really half live some time back. Sergenant Ackrill, of the F division, the officer instructed to investigate the case, traced out a variety of particulars from the clue afforded by the one genuine address which the prisoner and given, and ascertained that he had formerly been an assistant in the service of Messrs, Harding and Son, during the time tha

WESTMINSTER.

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Mr. Isaac Butt, M.P.—A very respectable-looking person, who represented himself to be Mr. Jones, of the tirm of Jones and Kean, news-venders and stationers, Bury-street, St. James's, solicited the magistrate's advice under the following circumstances:—Applicant said that, having found by an account in the newspapers three weeks ago, that Mr. Isaac Butt, who was then summoned by a cabman for the sum of 18st, resided at 3. Wellington-square, Chelsea, he applied to him there for a bill of £14s, 8d., which had been long owing, and Mr. Butt subsequently called upon him, and gave him a cheque upon the Bank of Ireland at Youghal, which, after passing through a banker's was returned dishonoured. Mr. Paynter frequired what was said at the bank? Applicantreplied. "No effects." Mr. Paynter: He paid you with the cheque the amount of a bill. What was it for? Applicant: Newspapers and stationery. Mr. Paynter: For

which you had given him credit. Applicant: I gave him no credit—ho took it. I could not find him out till I saw his address in the newspapers, whom he was summoned by the cabinan. Mr. Paynter: Dit you give him a receipt when he gave you the cheque? Applicant: He was too much in a hurry to get away with my cash, which he had in change, and left the receipt upon the counter. Mr. Paynter: What amount did you give him? Applicant (producing the cheque and bill, which were handed to the mag strate) said: As the cheque was for E5. I gave Mr. Butt the difference of £1 15.4 d. You will observe, sir, that the cheque is all in writing; it was given to me after banking hours on a Saturday night, and Mr. Butt came to me on the following Monday, and said he had received a letter from his banker, stating that a printed cheque would be sent by post, and requesting me not to present the written cheque, and he would give me a printed one for it, but I have seen mothing of him since. Mr. Faynter observed that applicant might give Mr. Butt into custody for the fraud, or take a summons against him, if he pleased. Mr. Jones said he would take assummons, and proceeded to the clerk's office with that object, but as the cheque was given in Bury-street, he was referred to the police-court of that district.

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MARLIBOROUGH STREET.

Attempted Scicion from a Paraber, —Mary Allen, servant to Mr. Spencer Lambert, a retired licensed victualler, of 25. Portland-street, was charged before Mr.Tywhitt with being drunk and attempting to throw hereelf from the parapet of the house, which is the stories high. Mr. Spencer Lambert said that on Saturday night he was told that the prisoner, who was under notice to leave his house in coinsequence of her drunken habits, was out on the parapet. He immediately went up and found the prisoner out in the gatter, and she said she would jump off unless he promised to give her a good character. He dragged the prisoner into the room, she at the time hanging ladiway over the parapet, and then gave her into custody. Sergeant Clifford, E division, said, at the station the prisoner said she would do it again if Mr. Lambert did not give her a good character. Mr. Tyrwhitt said he thought if she was remanded for a week it might have a good effect on her, and she was therefore remanded.

CRIELTY TO A HORSE,—William Chalk, a carrier, was charged with cruelty to a horse, the proceedings being instituted by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Rutherford, one of the society's officers, proved seeing the prisoner driving a miserable mare in a cart on Saturday afternoon in the Tottenham-court-road. On removing some of the harness he found a large open wound on its backbone—the wound being four and a half inches long and having a hole in the centre. Under the collarbone there were five different wounds, and about the teals there were a mass of sores. The prisoner said he had brought the horse from Hertfordshire. Some of the sorea were of old standing. The horse was not destroyed fresh proceedings would be taken against him when he came from prison. Thomas Chaik, father of the last prisoner, was fined say, or a was not destroyed fresh proceedings would be taken against him when he came from prison.

GREENWICH

EXTRAORDMART CHARGE.—Matthew Ball, a young man, a scaman on hoard the steam tug Esther, was charged withbeing drunk, and awaing the doath of Mary Addle, a girl sgod lifteen, by the upsetting of a boat on the river Thamos. From the evidence given, it appeared that the prisoner with Robert Richards, the master of the Archer, were on shore at Greenwich, on Saturday night, drinking at several public-houses, and met with the deceased and another girl about her own age, whom they treated to drink. About eleven o'clock they left a waterside public-house together the deceased expressing a desire to go to her home, but the prisoner and her companion persuaded her to remain and go on board the tug, the master directing the prisoner to take the girls on board, and afterwards bring the boat ashore for him. The prisoner then halled the tug, and a bost having arrived from the tug, he placed the girls in it and it was then pashed off. On arriving near the tug, the female who was with the deceased, stood up for the purpose of stepping on board, but being drunk, she fell into the river, and on the prisoner attempting to rescue her the boat was upset, and the whole party were precipitated into the water. The screams of the females were heart by the crew of a vessel lying near, and they proceeded in a boat and succeeded in saving the prisoner and the companion of the deceased, but the latter afterwards sank, and her body has not been recovered. The prisoner, in answer to the maggistrate, said when it and until state, and remanded him for a week

SOUTHWARK.

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BURGLARY AT A RAGGED SCHOOL.—William Mason and Samuel Butcher, two notorious thieves, were brought before Mr. Burcham, charged with burglariously entering the Bermondsey Ragged School, Neckluger-road, and stealing therefrom an American clock and a bundle of linen table-cloths, the property of the trustees. William Asber, police-constable 129 M, said that a little before it we o'clock on Sunday morning, he was on duty in Fendall-street, Bermondsey, with 158 M, in private clothes, when they saw the prisoners coming towards them. Mason was carrying the clock under his arm, and as soon as he saw witness, he threw down a bundle of linen and run off. Witness pursued him and took him into custody. Mr. James Grant Angel, secretary to the school in question, said, on proceeding to the schools he found they had been forcible entered, and he missed the clock produced. He fastened the rchools up at nine o'clock on Saturday night. Mr. Burcham committed them both for trial.

at nine o'clock on Saturday night. Mr. Burcham committed them both for trial.

BELTAL ASSAULT ON A WIFE.—Frederick King, a hawker of fried fish, was brought up for final examination, charged with committing a brutal and violent assault on Amelia King, his wife. It appeared from the evidence given on a former occasion, that the prisoner came home on Saturday night week, while his wife was in bed. He was a little the worse for liquor, and wanted her to get up, light the fire, and cook him some supper. She was unwell, and it being past twelve o'clock she told him to come to bed. Instead of that, he seized her by the legs, pulled her out of bed, and, while on the floor, kicked her on the abdomen, causing her/considerable pain. He repeated his violence, but fortunately some of the neighbours came to her assistance, and he desisted. The poor woman became worse, and was removed to the workhouse, where she still remained. Mr. Burcham sentenced the prisoner to six months' hard labour at Wandsworth.

LAMBETH.

LAMBETH.

BURGLARY WITH SERIOUS VIOLENCE.—George Brunell, supposed to be a ticket-of-leave man, was finally examined before Mr. Elliott, on a charge of being concerned, with another person not in custody, in breaking into the dwelling-house of Mrs. Challeombe, 12. Suther-land-terrace, Coelharbour-lane, Brixton, and violently assaulting Mr. William Westall with a life-preserver. From the evidence, it appeared that late on the night of the 28th of last month Mr. Westall, who was a lodger in the house, was awoke by a noise in the back drawing-room, and, getting out of bed and going down-stairs, he found the prisoner and another man in the latt, each armed with a life-preserver. He endeavoured to get hold of the prisoner, when the latter struck him a desperate blow on the left cheek, which stunned him for some moments, and on his partially recovering, and following them outside the door, calling "Police!" they threatened that, if he continued to give an alarm, they would return and kill him. They escaped at that time, but, on the following Sunday sight, the prisoner was apprehended when about to enter another house, and a second charged was established against him. Mr. Westall, who has been continued for several days from the effects of the serious injuries he received, swore positively to the identity of the prisoner as the person who struck him. The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

JEALOISY AND VIOLENT ASSAULT.—Gideon Heard, a person holding a lucrative situation in the London Docks, was finally examined, on a charge of violently assaulting Mr. Richard Dowle, a master boot and shoe-maker. It appears that the prisoner became acquainted with the prosecutor's wife; and Mr. Dowle, on the evening of the assault, seeing the periles together, asked the prisoner what he wanted with the lady (his wife), and this led to a desperate rencontre, in which the prisoner smashed his unbriella over his adversary's bead, inflicted a serious wound on the side of his head and on his forchead, and for several days he had been

Mr. W. F. Windham.—A correspondent writing from Norwick says:—"Mr. Windham has returned to Norfolk, where he appears to find amusement in driving a 'drag,' in a very business-like air, taking up as passengers several stray wayfarers whom he net on the road, so that when he reached Norwich on the latter day he had a tolerable coachful. He appears to disponse his hospitalities in much the same liberal fashion as at Windsor."



MOSQUE ON THE MOUNT OF OLIVES.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO THE EAST.'

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO THE EAST.'

HAVING received no definite information of any place of note visited by the Prince up to the time of preparing our plates we take the opportunity of giving two scenes which may probably occupy the attention of his Reyal Highness—viz., the Mosque on the Mount of Olives, as represented above, and a street in Mocha. The mosque is one of great interest and attraction, as the Mount of Olives commands a view of the whole city of Jerusalem, and nearly every particular building, including the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the Armenian Convent, the Mosque of Omar, St. Stephen's Gate, the round-topped houses, and the barren vacancies in its circle, all of which will be more fully described as we proceed with our illustrations.

Mocha is not a place of antiquity, but owes its importance from its being the principal port in the Red Sea. It is enclosed by walls and indifferently fortified, and although it presents an im-

posing appearance from the sea, internally it is poor and mean, as may be judged from our engraving below. It possesses three extensive suburbs: one, occupied by common Arab labourers; one, by Abyssinian mariners, and Mahomedan traders; and the other by the Jews, who are much despised and oppressed there. The principal article of export is coffee, although a very large portion of what is sold as Mocha does not really come from there. There is also a good export trade of gum-arabic, myrrh, frankinceuse, senna, sharks flus, rhinoceros' horns and hides, and civet; but much of the trade has fallen off, being diverted to Muscat, Aden, and Loheia. The population is about 7,000. There are English residents in Micha.

Since the above was written, we have received the following interesting particulars of the Prince of Wales' visit to the Pyramids:—

ramids:—
"The Pa ha's steamer conveyed the Prince and his suite from the Palac, of Kasr-en-Nil. At Djizeh, the Viceroy, received his

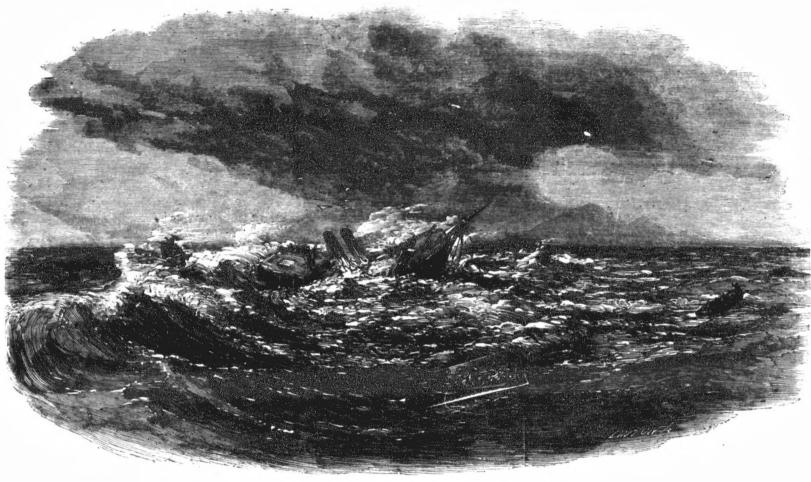
Royal Highness in person, and Colonel Minie exhibited to the Prince and his party some of his recent improvements in the ride. On the shore every variety of eastern means of locomotion had been provided by the Viceroy, and awaited his Royal Highness's arrival—carriages, horses, asses, and dromedaries. The last-mentionet obtained the preference, and the sun had just set when the Prince and party came into full sight of that memorable view. They had just time to survey the colossal features of the Sphinx and the general outline of the Pyramids by the fading light, and then retired to rest till they were roused by early dawn to make the ascent of the Great Pyramid before sunrise. The Prince, who was the earliest of the party, excited the astonishment of the Bedouins by climbing to the summit without assistance, a feat which, as all who have tried it are well aware, is anything but a light one. The sunrise revealed in its usual beauty the wonderful view that spreads itself out at the foot of the Pyramids; and, after enjoying it at their leisure, the Prince and his suite descended again to their tents.



STREET IN MOCHA.

MANIA 19 MATER TORE

oteles lace



THE WRECK OF THE SPARTAN

# WRECK OF THE SPARTAN.

In our last we gave an account of this melancholy catastrophe. We now give an illustration of the Spartan at the ill-fated moment when her saloon was crushed in. We recapitulate so much from our account as immediately relates to the above illustration.

"It appeared that the unfortunate ship encountered the full fury of the terrific gales which have occasioned so much have amongst the vessels traversing the Atlantic, and after the most fearful rolling and heaving she sprung a leak, and at length the crew were compelled to take to the boats and abandon her. This took place on the 16th of February, but for several days the ship

had been in the most critical position, and on the 11th, she was struck by a heavy sea which crushed in the saloon, where Captain Hand, his wife, child, and servant were, and all perished by drowning, it is supposed, with the exception of the servant. About the same period the chief officer and two seamen were washed over and drowned."

# THE SHADOW OF WRONG.

A ROMANCE.

CHAPTER XV .- (Continued.)

ON THE ROAD AGAIN.

THE former drew a handkerchief from his pocket and wiped his brow; then, drawing his chair nearer to Peter, he spoke in a low

brow; then, drawing his chair nearer to Peter, he spoke in a low voice.

"Now, Peter Barr, you doubtless thought that you would be a most unwelcome visitor to me; well, you might have been; but I am not all bad. Heaven knows I have deeply repeated my sin against you and yours. I have long sought for you in the hope of being able to assist you—there, I know what you would say, that you would not take assistance at my hands. Perhaps you are right, perhaps not. But I would have done it, had I found you, in such a way that you would never have known whose was the helping hand."

"He assy he would have helped me—he would have helped me.

a way that you would never have known whose was the helping hand."

"He says he would have helped me—he would have helped me; and he steals away the prop of my oldage!" murmured Peter apostrophising his fiddle which, in its green bag, he held in his hand.

"You accuse me of taking away your grand-daughter. Well this night I intended to have placed her out of harm's reach, and when I had known that you were her guardian, you should have joined her, but I thought she was in the hands of a man who was simply living on the product of her talent, and was no relation to her."

"He says he didn't know me," again murmured Peter to his instrument." Didn't know me; he! he! he!"

"It was so. To-night I sent my servant for her, but she did not meet him as she promised, and whither she is gone I know not."

"He doesn't know where she is; he! he!—doesn't know where she is. He forgets that he once said that before—years, long years ago."

she is. He forgets that he once said that before—joine, long joine ago."

"I speak truth. Now listen to me, for I have but little time to spare. I do not know where she is; but here is the address of a place where I suspoct you may find her; nay, I am sure that you will find her, for there lives your daughter—her mother."

Peter started.
"My—my daughter—Jeanie!"

"Yee."

"Where—where is it?"

"There!"

"Where—where is it?"
"There!"
The old man eagerly clutched the piece of paper which was held out to.him. The address upon it was, "Jonathan Jeffeock, 9, Love Lane, Kentish Town, London. He pressed his hat upon his head, and grasping his stick firmly with one hand, tucked his fiddle under his arm and jumped to his feet, saying, "Let me out—let me out—let me go at once!"
"Stay!" said the doctor calmly.
"No, no, let me go I say!"
"Presently——."
"I must go at once."
"Yes, yes, but you cannot fly See here is money."
The old man turned away.
"Do not imagine it is I who give it—it is but a small part of what is due to another.
He dropped the purse unperceived by the old man into his side pocket."
"Now you will get the London night-train which passes through

"Now you will get the London night-train which passes through Scuttleton. My man will drive you over in time to eatch it; wait one moment."

The doctor opened the door and went out. In a few minutes he returned with a small parcel in his hand.

"When you see your grand-daughter Amy, give her this; and when you know its contents, you will perhaps be able to forgive some part of my sin."

The old man bowed his head; he was too full of the hope of again meeting his daughter and his darling Amy, to object to anything that the doctor said.

"You will find the gig waiting for you at the gate. Now go. Good-bye."

He held out his hand, but Peter walked out without observing this conciliatory action. Dr. Brogden smiled as the old man disappeared.

He held out his hand, but Feter walked out without observing this conciliatory action. Dr. Brogden smiled as the old man disappeared.

Peter found the gig waiting for him, as he had been informed, and was driven over to the Scuttleton Station. The driver blaced a railway pass into his hand, and in a few minutes he was seing whirled along towards the great Babylon.

He arrived, and impatiently awaited till the day should be sufficiently advanced to enable him to call at No. 9, Love Lane.

To that favourite spot we must precede him.

When Jonathan had brought Sarah Harris to his house, she discovered that his tale about her father's illness was a fiction. The worthy Jonathan chuckled over the clever way in which he had tricked her. She was furious, and attempted to get away, but he kept her fast; and Mrs. Jeffcock (Jeanie) persuaded her to remain quiet until her father had been communicated with. She consented, and now waited to hear whether he was still willing to forgive her and help her to a better life.

She soon found another reason for remaining. She met Crofts, and by some means he culisted her in his interest; and she, discovering that Jeffcock possessed some papers valuable to Crofts, now remained for the purpose of getting them out of Jonathan's hands.

hands.

Peter soon found out Love Lane; and, unknown to Jeffcock, the father and daughter met. The meeting was painful, but forgiveness on one side met love on the other, and they found joy in their reunion. For many years, to suit Brogden's purposes, they had been kept apart through the instrumentality of Jeffcock. Obliged to wear his name, that she might be the better hidden, she had lived on, enduring his sneers and his cruelties, without one heart to sympathise with her. She had sinned deeply, and sorely was she punished.

Of Amy, Peter could learn nothing; but he hoped that, as Brogden

was she punished.

Of Amy, Peter could learn nothing; but he hoped that, as Brogden had not got her, another, who was their friend, had.

Peter took lodgings close by, and waited to hear from his daughter the whereabouts of her who held the dearest place in his heart.

## CHAPTER XVI.

# THE PAST BEARS UPON THE PRESENT.

Any, impelled by some strange, uncontrollable feeling in her breat, had slipped out of the kitchen of the farm whilst Peter was absorbed in his instrument. She had hurriedly gone up to her room, and put on her cloak and bonnet; then stealing down the stairs, in terror lest any one should intercept her, she had stolen out of the house and down the lane. Close to the highway she observed a horse and gig, and a man standing patting the horse and whistling.

She approached timidly, and was close to the man before he observed her.

"Good even, miss," he said, on seeing her. "I think I am waiting for you."

"Are you from Dr. Brogden?"

"Yes, miss—it's all right, I'm the man."

He was about to help her into the machine, when a tall man,

muffled closely up in a large cloak, stepped from the gloom, and, pushing the first aside, helped her in. As he did so, he said, in a voice audible only to her, "Fear nothing; all shall be well!"

When she was seated, he turned to the other man, and there was the chink of money changing hands. The tall man whispered something to the other, who touched his hat, saying, "All right, sir; I know what to say."

The man in the cloak jumped into the gig, and drove off. As he did so, there was the sound of other wheels going off in another direction.

During all this, Amy had been in too great a state of agitation to say anything, and now the man by her side was so silent and stern, that she feared to speak. She sat trembling and doubting, and sincerely repented having left the farm without consulting her only true friend.

Their drive was short. In half an hour they reached the rural town of Hopton. They drove up several back streets, and at length stopped before the door of a little detached cottage. The nan dismounted, and helped Amy to the ground. Holding the rins in one hand, and supporting Amy with the other, he stepped over to the door and knocked. It was opened by an elderly wonan. The man requested her to conduct the young lady to her room. The woman obeyed. As the two women went into the house, a shock-headed youth, of the most sandy complexion imaginable, appeared.

"Come along, Jack," said the man; "take the horse round to the 'Commercial."

The lad yot into the gig and drove off, the way extend the

'Commercial.'"

"Yees, ir."

The lad rot into the gig and drove off; the man entered the house, closing the door after him.

Amy was conducted up-stairs, into a small, comfortable sitting-room, from which a door led to a sleeping apartment. The woman who waited upon her informed her that she was to order whatever she might fesire, and it would be supplied. Amy was in a half-stupified stae, and did not seem to understand where she was or what she was oning. She asked for some tea. The woman left her, and she sat quite still, quite motionless until the woman returned. She brought with her a brief note written in pencil. The note said:—

"You are not yet recovered from your illness; rest to-night. To-morrow I will see you, and explain much that is at present a mystery to you. Heaven bless you!

"GILBERT GARNETT."

"Gilbert Garnett!" Her :heeks flushed, her eyes bright\*ned, and her heart throbbed violently—it was her father's name.

She slept that night peacefully, and blissful visions crowned her couch. In the morning she rose much refreshed, and waited cagerly to meet the parent whon she had not seen so far back as memory served her. She had in doubt but that it was her father who had brought her there—that they were even then under the same roof.

Immediately after breakfast the waiting woman informed her that Mr. Garnett desired to see her. In a few moments afterwards the door opened, and the man whohad helped her into the gig on the previous night entered. He was tall, and his face was covered by a large iron-grey moustache and whiskers.

"My child! my Amy!" exclaimed the man on his entrance.

"Father!" was all that Amy coud say, and they were clasped in each other's arms.

There was no need of proof of identity—the two hearts at once claimed kindred. Then they kissed and fondled, and spoke loving words, and each was all to each.

"Dear Amy, I have very little time b spend with you just now

there is much wrong to be required, and till that is done there is no rest, no peace for me."

rest, no peace for ne."

"What is it you mean, father?"

"I promised that I would explain all to you, I will do so briefly now. Many years ago, my dear Amy, when you were only a little child, scarce able to walk. I was a prosperous merchant, and your mother was a happy, contented wife. We were supremely happy—too happy, Amy."

The eyes of the man glistened with something very like tears as he spoke.

The eyes of the man glistened with something very like tears as he spoke.

"Well, there came to our little scaport town a young doctor—Brogden was his name. I became acquainted with him, liked him, and threw my house open to him. He was a false, black-hearted villain! There, you see, I cannot overcome my passion when I only think of him. The necessities of my business called me to France. I went, and when I returned I found my home desolate, and my wife fled—fled with that man, who had sacrileged friendship in his professions to me."

"My poor father!"

"I found you, Amy, crying, you scarcely knew why—quite inconsolable and helpless. It was well for you that you sid not understand what you had lost. I took you on my knee and kissed you, and hoped to find in you consolation for the loss of her who had sworn to love, honour, and obey me till death did us part. I arose, strong to fight the world's battle. I left you in the charge of a nurse and your grandfather. It was the last time I saw you till a few weeks ago. The man who had robbed me of my wife was not satisfied with that injury. He dreaded my enmity. Poor fool! he could not understand that I would deem the woman who was false unworthy of other feeling than that of pity—he did not know this, and my very silence upon the matter made him fear me the more. My commercial affairs got into confusion; I became bankrupt. Several large sums of money could not be accounted for by my books; a number of forged bills were found in my possession, and—do not be afraid—I was transported for twenty years."

Amy started, with a slight scream. Her father held her tight in his arms.

"I was innocent, Amy—before heaven, I was innocent! Brogden

Amy started, with a slight scream. Her father held her tight in his arms.

"I was innocent, Amy—before heaven, I was innocent! Brogden was the cause and doer of all."

The man hid his face on the shoulder of his child, and she, twining her arms tenderly around his neck, kissed his rough weather-beaten cheeks fondly.

"Utterly ruined in fortune, name, and, worse than all, in hope, I became thoroughly reckless, and frightened even those men hardened in crime with whom I had to mix, by my mad heedlessness of all haw and discipline. My life was one of misery unspeakable; but, amidst it all, I never forgot him who had brought it on me; and I cursed him—cursed him with the breath of a deeply-wronged man, when I heard the judge give forth my sentence—ay, and my curse sank into his heart, and conscience kept it there, and it has followed him through life like his own shadow, and it will follow him to the grave. Enduring my double tasks and privations across the sea, I sometimes had a faint dream of the day when I should be free, and should return to England to wrest my Right out of his very heart. But liberation seemed daily to stand farther off than to approach nearer, so I took French leave on one favourable occasion, and got into the Bush. I spent some years of misery there and at the diggings, where I got nothing. But enough; I am in England again, and I mean to have the Right made known."

ande known."

Amy passed one hand over her brow as if trying to remember something.

Amy passed one hand over her brow as if trying to remember something.

"How is this?" she said, musingly. "It seems as if a great part of what you have told me is just the repetition of a dream I have had recently—but where is grandfather?"

"I sent a messenger to the farm for him, but it appears that on discovering your absence he immediately disappeared, and it is thought that he has gone to Caverford, whither I go to day."

"How did you find me out?"

"I heard from an old friend who had known us formerly, that you and Peter were engaged in a circus, and since my return to England, I first saw you at Heath House unknown to you. By various means, principally bribery and a good deal of threats, I have discovered almost every one of Brogden's moves, and have managed to checkmate some of them, as you have seen in my bringing you here and sending the doctor's man back to Caverford empty-handed; but, tell me, can you not think of any one near to the doctor who would be likely to assist me in watching him till I am ready with proofs sufficient to overthrow him?"

"No—yet stay; there is the young doctor, George Linley, the son of the kind friends at Heath House."

"The very person who is most suitable and most likely to agree.

of the kind friends at Heath House."

"The very person who is most suitable and most likely to agree. I am going to Caverford now. I will see Linley. Then I will get Peter; bring him to you, and we will all proceed to London this night. You will be safer there than anywhere. Good-bye, love, there are bright days in store for us yet. I shall find Peter, never fear. Good-bye!"

"Good-bye!"

They embraced, and he was gone. She stood at the window and watched him, as he walked briskly down the street with the step of a man who felt the world make way for him. So she watched him till he disappeared.

(To be continued in our next)

(To be continued in our next.)

A Musical Mouse.—A gentleman in Sheffield has been considerably annoyed lately by a mouse having taken possession of the interior of his planoforte, which it would only leave at its own convenience, and when it could do so with safety. Many devices, were adopted to drive the animal away, but all failed until the other day the intruder succumbed to a dose of poison, which had been prepared for it. On removing the keys is dead body was found, near to a nest which it had constructed immediately under the front of the keys, in a very shallow space. The nest itself was a curiosity. Its ingenious builder did not havel out of the instrument for materials, as it found all it required in the lining of the ornamental silk front of the piano. The paper and the silk had been town into small shreds by the teeth of the mouse, and carried through the wires and complicated mechanism of the piano to the place where the nest was found,—Sheffidd Daily Telegraph.

Typhus in London.—We learn that typhus has come, smitting both the poor and the hard-working helpers of the poor. In a few February days the London Fever Hospital was crowded. One hundred and seventy cases lie in it as we write; beds cannot be got ready fast enough; the house-porter, who at all hours receives and washes the incoming sick, is exhausted with work; the house-surgeon, overwhelmed with his dangerous duties, is himself already struck down with the infections fever. Two of the overworked nurses also are lying ill of typhus. One of the visiting physicians, showing on his own battle-field the high and fearless spirit that pairs the physician with the sociler facing the perils of death, mindful only of duty, is meanwhile doing the work of two or three different persons, and, when all other duties are performed, buries himself in hospital accounts through the small hours of the morning. The numbers in the Fever Hospital, rising throughout the autumn, were at Christmas between seventy and eighty. The type of the fever was then changing to its most virulent form, and

# Diterature.

THE GOLDEN BODKIN.

THE GOLDEN BODKIN.

(A CONILITE TALE.)

IT was the vesper-hour when the lovely Lady Victorine entered the church of St. Genericeve with her lege lord the Marquess de Montespan, and preceeding slowly down a side aside of that magnificent fane, prostrated herself upon the steps of an altar of black marble. The Marquess de Montespan kneft beside his fair lady, and at couple of domestics at a respectful distance from the noble pair, whilst the solemn pealing of the organ intermingled with low murmurings of human voices, and the sweet, full-toned responses of the choir, aided and attested the devotion of these who now attended vespers in the church of St. Genevieve. The sacred service was nearly concluded, when the attention of the congregation was painfully diverted by thrilling stricks proceeding from one of the side marquess, who had but so short a time since entered the church in manly prime, health, and strength, and in the full flush of happiness and hope, now suddenly, ay, even as he knelb beside his beautiful wife, and even as their spirits mingled in the same acts of devotion—the marquess now, struck by the angel of death, laid cold, senseless, and motionless, in the arms of his servants. Victorine, the young and lovely marchioness, thus suddenly and a wfully reduced to widowhood, had fallen into anch violent hysteries, as to render the task of supporting her almost dangerous to a noble youth who had voluntarily undertaken it. Upon the breast of the Comite de Villerot hour of her and betweenhealt, and in less than six months did he supply to ber the place of her departed lord. This event occurred, it ugs then deemed, prematurely, and the precise and ceasorious blained the indelicate haste with which Victorine had exchanged her weeds for bridal attric but the kind hearted observed, "Poor young creature, all Paris knows that Villeroi was the elected of her heart, long ere she was forced into a marings with Montespan; no wonder, therefore is it, that the first act of her recovering liberly should be, that of t

ted surgeon, who had unavailingly attempted, by bleeding, to recover the late marquess from the apoplexy which had carried him off.

A large and brilliant party had assembled at the Chateau de Vermont, the residence of the gay and opulent Comte de Villeroi, and his lady, to celebrate the christening of their first-born when, in the midst of a splendid banquet, an alarm was given that the house was surrounded by police and gendarme, who required in the king's name a surrender of the persons of the Comte and Comtesse de Villeroi, they standing attainted of foul and treasonable murder! The confusion and dismay which seized all parties upon this terrible catastrophe, it is impossible to describe: but it suffices to state that the Comte de Villeroi was impeached for, and fully committed for trial, on the charge of having feloniously added and abetted Victorine de Villeroi (tate Montespan), in wilfully and maliciously causing the death of her late liege husband, Herbert de Montespan, by thrusting a long pin or bodkin of gold into his right ear, well knowing that the same, entering into his brain, would cause his instantaneous dissolution. Master Nicolais, it appeared, in sawing open the skull of the deceased with anatomical science and precision, had found a pin or golden bodkin like that described in the indictment, and like what were at this period much used by ladies in fastening up their hair, bearing the initial, V. M., which he perceived had been violently thrust through the orifice of the ear, into the brain of the unfortunate victim. Upon trial, the innocence of the Comte as to the slightest knowledge of his wife's secret and heinous crime was so apparent, that it insured him an inonourable acquittal; but the guilt of that wretched woman being established beyond all doubt by the evidence of the goldsmith who had made for her, and engraved her initials upon the golden bodkin; of the domestics who had seen her when their master fell subsequently by her own confession, her guilt was thus incontrovertibly establi

at Freemasons' Hall.

# Achielus of Books.

Mackenzie's Educational Works. London: R. Hardwicke, 192, Piccadilly

Piccadilly.

THESE are the cheapest and best educational works of the kind we have yet seen, embracing as they do the varied subjects of Shorthand Made Easy, Phrenology, Book-keeping, the Tailor's Assistant, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, &c., and published at a price which brings them within the reach of all.

Hardwicke's Elementary Books. London: R. Hardwicke, Piccadilly Anomica & Exemenary proofs. London: Is Hardwicke, Piccadilly. Anomica exceedingly useful course of instructive works, including the Principles of Mechanics and the Elements of Machinery, illustrated; Hydrostatics, the Art of Swimming, Diving, Ac., Chemistry, with a popular summary of Animal and Vegetable Physiology, &c. These are also cheaply published at from two penceto sixpence each.

A Manual of Geography. By Francis Morton, C.E. London: R. Hardwicke, Piccadilly.

Hardwicke, Piccadilly.

The information contained in this little work is marvellous, considering its price. It is a complete epitome of the most elaborate works on the natural features, climate, productions, population, &c., of the various towns, cities, and countries of the world. Its merits must insure it a wide circulation.

Rev. T. Wilson's Catechisms. London: Darton and Hodge.

The arrangement of this series of books for the young is truly excellent. It is not desultory as is usually the case, but systematic, embracing within reasonable limits, the elements of the vast field of human culture. And if simplicity, exactitude, clear and pointed examples, and apt and cogent applications of them he meritorius in a school-book, every little compendium in this series may be truly said to embrace these merits. In every respect, they are a great improvement upon the old catechetical forms of Pinnock; and we can confidently and impartially recommend them to parents and teachers as books containing a vast quantity of information, conveyed in an attractive and pleasing, and yot simple manner.

The Coming Struggle amongst Commercial Travellers, relative to Usages and Clubhouses. By WILLIAM KIBBLE. London: Darton and Co.

The Coming Struggls amongst Commercial Travellers, relative to Usages and Chohomess. By William Kibble. London: Darton and Co.

If there is one body of men possessing unflagging enterprise, enormous seal, and peculiar tact, with great natural intelligence, that body is the class denominated "commercial travellers." They are the very front and sinew of our commercial system; they are the ready advocates of changes, and the apt exponents of steam and rall, the paddle-wheel and the telegraph; and it is curious that these very men, who have themselves inaugurated so many radical innovations, should be such rank conservators of usages formed in the good old days of the coach and "saddle-bags." The author of the "Coming Struggle" has written a very able exposition of the Bainly shows that a class numbering 32,000 should be in a more independent position. At the present time, commercial travellers are obliged, in accordance with their prescribed customs, to regulate even the wine drank at the tables of their hotels. This practice is exhibited not only to be very pernicious in its working to the comfort of the "traveller," but causes a great loss of custom to the hotel proprietor. We suggest that a committee should be at once formed representing the interests, in some measure, of both classes. These interests are important, when it is considered that £7,040,000 are spent by travellers on the road, out of which £3,960,000 go directly or indirectly to landlords, and £880,000 as mere fees to servants, while £1,320,000 are spent in "beverages." The author proposes that clubs should be formed for the use of commercial travellers, and that a benevolent society should be stablished. This last proposition is of great importance to the body. Using the author's own words:—

"A small annual subscription from each commercial traveller would produce £85,000 per annum! This large sum would support 800 necessitous travellers at the rate of £100 per annum cach—a result so important, and a work so desirable, that it is not imposing too

so ill-supported, that but few recipients can be placed on the books."

The matter—contained but in a few pages—is worthy of attention, and shows that the subject has been well digested, and that the propositions are worthy of grave consideration.

The Practical Printer's Companions. London: Cashon and Co., typefounders, and J. G. Bishop, Herald Office, Brighton.

These "Companions" consist of a series of tablets, valuable not only to the practical printer, but to authors. By their means, the quantity of pages or sheets a manuscript work will make can be readily ascertained, "leaded" or "solid." The sizes and relative bodies of the various types are given in a lucid tabular form. The "exposition table" is remarkable for its perspicuity. Indeed, the whole is a work of considerable study. We must also bestow a word of commendation on the beauty of the type and rules, and the marvellous accuracy of their justification. We believe Messes. Cashon and Co. furnished the whole of the type to the author (Mr. Bishop), and it is in every way worthy of that well-known firm.

Rogers' Universal Prize Shilling Box of Water Colours, with Practical Directions for Use. London: J. Rogers, 133, Bunhill-row.

Directions for Use. London: J. Rogers, 133, Bunini-row. A YERY useful and unique box of colours, and well meriting the Society of Arts' prize, which it gained in 1853. His late Reyal Highness Prince Albert, as president of the society, presenting the council's large special medal, and passing a high compliment on the successful competitor. Any further commendation of ours would

# THE GRISLY BEAR OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

cience and precision, had found a pin or golden bodkin like that lescribed in the indictment, and like what were at this period much seed by ladies in fastening up their hair, bearing the initial, V. M., which he perceived had been violently thrust through the orifice of he ear, into the brain of the unfortunate victim. Upon trial, the mocence of the Comic as to the slightest knowledge of his wife ceret and heimous crime was so apparent, that it insured him an onourable acquittal; but the guilt of that wretched woman being stablished beyond all doubt by the evidence of the golden instablished beyond all doubt by the evidence of the golden in the ladies of the golden in the same of the concistion which are made as if with the intent of waking and raising him up; and his lead as if with the intent of waking and raising him up; and busequently by her own confession, her guilt was thus incontractibly established. She suffered those extreme penalties of the law which the heinous nature of her crime demanded, and fully attributed the heinous nature of her crime demanded, and fully attributed the heinous nature of her crime demanded, and fully attributed the heinous nature of her crime demanded, and fully attributed the heinous nature of her crime demanded, and fully attributed the heinous nature of her crime demanded, and fully attributed the heinous nature of her crime demanded, and fully attributed the heinous nature of her crime demanded, and fully attributed the heinous nature of her crime demanded, and fully attributed the heinous nature of her crime demanded, and fully attributed the heinous nature of her crime demanded, and fully attributed the heinous nature of her crime demanded, and fully attributed the heinous nature of her crime demanded, and fully attributed the heinous nature of her crime demanded, and fully attributed the heinous nature of her crime demanded, and fully attributed the heinous nature of her crime demanded, and fully attributed the heinous nature of her crime demanded at the heinous natur

Up with our flag.
On tower and erag.
The variabled crouch before us!
The battle's fought.
The conquest wrought,
And victory's sun shine's o'er us!

Our country's name
Was won by fame.
When tyrants o'erran her;
With noble soul
She spuried control,
And planted freedom's banner!

And now we stand
A conquering band,
In dauntless ranks assembled;
Tho' some are slain,
Their loss is gain—
They fell, but never trembled! mbled:

One shout for home,
Where'er we roam,
And one for those who love us;
The blood-red bler
Of Death, a tear—
And thanks to Heaven above us!

Wave, wave our flag,
O'er tower and crag!
The brightest page in story—
This day will crown
With rich renown
To blaze in deathless glory!

This day will crown
With rich renown
To blaze in deathless glory!

A GEM.—There is nothing man is less able to resist, nothing that man has less power to destroy, than those early impressions left by a pious mother, and protected by the vague but lively charm of childhood's recollections; for a child will twice doubt the mind of his father before he will once doubt the mind of his father before he will once doubt the heart of his mother.

A HAPPY HOYEHOLD.—There is nothing on earth so beautiful as the household on which Christian love for ever smiles, and where religion walks, a counsellor and a friend. No clouds can darken it, for its twin stars are centered in the soul. No storm can make it tremble, for it has heavenly support and a heavenly anchor.

An Indigant Lover.—A farmar in Illinois had a son, who was in the habit of going to see his girl. One night he said to her, "Oh, dear Jane, how Hove you!" The girl replied, "Ditto, John" On going home, he asked his father the meaning of "Ditto." His parent to illustrate what it meant, but the other) is ditto. "Whereupon John replied." Well, father, I'll be dod rotted if I go to see that girl again! She called me a cabbage head?

HATELD.—Unhappy is the man who hales any fellow-being, whomsoever, or who cherishes any for vengeance, that moment losses peace and happiness, and commences a downward course in the scale of being.

"PATCHER' GARMENTS.—To the mind of an observer there is a great deal in the patched and mended garments of a poor man. They speak

mess, and commences a downward course in the scale of being.

Scale of being.

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(VVAVI) 19. MAHO

WIT AND WISDOM.

The Hart of Das Strikes—Bergoon of Barts—A boar through a natery of the proof of boar throu

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